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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity " 85

June 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 89

WEATHER FORECAST

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SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1917.

大拜禮 號二月六英曆

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Former War Minister Indicted.

London, June 1.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Minister of Justice has completed the indictment against M. Sukhomlinov, Minister of War in 1914. He charges him with responsibility for the shortage of munitions, and with communicating information to Austro-German spies.

The Ex-Tsar.

London, June 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a congress of delegates from the front has demanded the transfer of the ex-Tsar to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

An Insolent and Stupid Suggestion.

London, June 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. M. Gorky has received a letter from M. R. Skiff, Bulgarian Minister in Berlin, proposing an armistice on the Eastern front, pending negotiations for a separate peace between Germany and Russia. M. R. Skiff says that Germany does not contemplate an offensive against Russia if the latter remains quiescent, and he offers to meet M. Gorky in Sweden. M. Gorky, in publishing the letter, describes it as insolent and stupid, and says he does not intend to reply to it.

Strikes at Baku.

London, June 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Tiflis says there are alarming conditions at Baku, owing to strikes in the oilfields.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Mines Exploded.

London, June 1.

A French communique states:—There is fairly lively artillery firing in the regions of Vaux Haillon and Lefaux, north-west of Rheims.

In the region of Hill 108, which is south of Berry au Bac, the enemy exploded several mines and occupied elements of trenches which were thereby wrecked.

A vigorous counter-attack in Champagne ejected the enemy from points where a footing had been gained last night. North-east of Mont Haut our line was completely restored. Five German aeroplanes were brought down yesterday.

Lively Bomb Fighting.

London, June 1.

A Belgian communique states that there is particularly lively bomb fighting near Stenastriet and the Ferryman's House. There is a severe duel artillery near Dixmude.

FRANCE AND SUBMARINISM.

London, June 1.

A Paris official message says that during the week ending May 27, there were 1,048 arrivals, and 1,042 sailings. Two vessels of over 1,600 tons were sunk and one under 1,600 tons. Five vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. No fishing craft were sunk.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page, they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RECENT NAVAL CASUALTIES.

London, May 30.

The following casualties (Naval) are announced:—
Died: Lieut. Frederick L. Gardner (Navy).
Missing: Flight Sub-Lieut. William Houston Stewart (Navy), Sub-Lieut. Cyril L. Haines (Volunteer Reserve).
Reported missing, feared killed, not now missing: Acting Lieut. Robert Roberts (Reserve), Surgeon Probationer Annesley G. Lennor Browne (Volunteer Reserve).
Reported missing, now unofficially reported prisoners: Flight Sub-Lieut. Colin Laurence (Navy), Sub-Lieut. Leonard J. Bennet (Volunteer Reserve).
Previously reported missing, now officially reported killed in action: Flight Lieut. Harold A. Pailthorpe (Navy) Naval Division.
Died of Wounds: Sub-Lieut. William McCarrach (Volunteer Reserve).
Wounded: Second Lieut. Walter E. Greenland (Marine Light Infantry).
Reported wounded, now wounded and missing: Sub-Lt. Donald T. Bailey (Volunteer Reserve).

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Quiet British Report.

London, May 31.

Field Marshal Haig reports that there has only been mutual artillery activity at different points. Two German aeroplanes were driven down yesterday and one British machine is missing.

The Enemy's Violent Attacks.

London, May 31.

A French communique states: After violent bombardments with heavy poison shells north-west of Aubervilliers and on Mont Blond the enemy during the night attempted violent attacks at several points on the Champagne front. Our fire stopped all attempts.

The effort of the Germans was directed particularly against Teton, Casque and Mont Haut, which was attacked most violently four times. The struggle began at 3 a.m. and continued until daylight, the enemy waves, smashed by our fire or beaten back with the bayonet, being compelled each time to flow back in disorder.

After heavy losses enemy factions got a footing in some advanced elements north-east of Mont Haut. We took prisoners.

RUSSIANS FRUSTRATE TURKS.

London, May 31.

A Russian official message states: We frustrated Turkish attempts north-westward of Kalkit and southward of Banet.

AN IMPROVED FOOD POSITION.

London, May 31.

Speaking on the Food Question in the City, Mr. Prothero said it was not thought the harvest would furnish the bread requirements of the coming year, but if economy is practiced, Germany could not starve its even if her submarines managed to prevent grain or cereals from coming to the Kingdom. He asserted deliberately that, calculating the harvest plus the amount expected to be stored up by October this year, there would be enough foodstuffs to pull us through.

Mr. Prothero dwelt on the necessity of carrying out the agricultural programme. He said that, once we decide the food question in our favour, then peace will be nearer our doors. Once Germany's hope of starving us is defeated, what is the good of Germany prolonging the war? We have got the silver bullets, we have got the leaden bullets; it is up to the farmer to give us the bread bullets.

CHINESE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Shanghai, May 31.

The Military Governors of several of the provinces have declared independence. It is most difficult to appreciate the situation. The revolutionaries command large bodies of northern troops, but are absolutely against the democracy.

The rupture may be a big political bluff, or a prelude to an attempt at the restoration of the young Emperor.

AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

Questions that must be Answered.

The aviation correspondent of the Observer wrote on April 7th as follows:—

On the last occasion that the Under-Secretary for War had to make a statement on the aerial situation his explanations were in exact accord with the remarks made in this column of the Observer on the Sunday before. It is a simple matter now to outline the reply he might make to the criticisms and questions in various newspapers and in the House of Commons last week. That he did not care to give certain definite assurances last Monday is arousing an amount of uneasiness among the public that may yet lead to a rude shock for him.

The present writer hopes, and is inclined to believe, that these assurances could be given, and that the omission to do so is due rather to a most deplorable attitude of something like contempt on the part of the Government towards criticism of the Air Service. Ministers, in other words, are making capital out of the fiasco of last year's inquiries, and the root of certain irresponsible but virulent ones among Air Service critics.

The most disquieting part of the business is that some of the questions raised last week ought to have been answerable, if in general yet in reassuring terms. They were not answered; and the most unhappy inferences are therefore being drawn. Can Ministers not realise that the silence of Sir Douglas Haig since his significant warning of last December is the subject of anxious comment by those who have been most disinclined to criticise?

The official reply to such questions as have lately been asked could, surely, point to the fact that, at the worst, more enemy machines have been lost than ours, and that comparison with previous periods is not so bad as represented. Again, that it has been absolutely necessary recently for our airmen to make daring bombing, reconnaissance, and photographic survey flights to find out the enemy's movements. Our armies have advanced over a great stretch of country at an excessive cost, and they are pressing the enemy so closely that a stand on the "Hindenburg line" may yet be prevented. Our airmen have had a lot to do in this war of movement, and have had to take greater risks than the airmen of the defence.

"If it is true," begins one critic, "that the Germans have a flying machine which can sit comfortably at a height of 18,000 ft., while the most of ours are unable to get within 3,000 ft. of it," it is unnecessary to complete the paragraph. No impression will ever be made by criticism that is so slovenly. It is true that the Germans have such a machine; but it is equally true that the vast majority of their machines are not of such an up-to-date type. It is true, although not mentioned by the writer of the quoted message, that we have a number of machines as good as the best of the enemy's. But ought we not by this time to have had more of such machines?

If there be a satisfactory explanation for our not possessing these craft in overwhelming numbers let that explanation be given. It is also due to the intelligent public, no matter how ineffectual may be Air Service questions in Parliament, to be told what proportion of the casualties are due to artillery fire from below, and what to fire defeat by aerial opponents; also the proportion of accidents in this country due to circumstances not mentioned by the writer of the quoted message. These questions have got to be answered by responsible Ministers. The writer hopes and is inclined to believe they can be answered satisfactorily, but the omission to answer them is, to say the least, disquieting.

Air Ministry has not even yet succeeded in putting on a proper basis the manufacture and delivery of the fastest and highest climbing aeroplanes, and that the old evil of preference for Government-designed machines and engines still exists. Unbusinesslike and wasteful contracts—the same trouble that was referred to nearly a year ago in these Notes—are subjects if prevalent rumour still. It is said that aeroplanes and rigid type ships, although of proved inferiority, are being made in large numbers.

All these questions demand an immediate answer, or the present authorities will wake up one morning to find that an impartial investigation is being conducted over their heads.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

H. M. the King's birthday.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Monday, June 4.
General Holiday.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 30.
Silver is quoted at 88, small offering, steady.

GERMAN PLOTS IN SIAM.

The Conspiracy Case.

The hearing of the conspiracy case was continued at Maynoo, Burma, on April 10 and a good deal was divulged regarding the German Indian plotting in Siam. One witness (the seventh) who came from Bangkok, says the Bangkok Daily Mail, stated that they could make no bomb there, since the ingredients for them could only be obtained in Bangkok.

The ninth witness in the course of his evidence stated that in New York he was told he must go on "more important work, namely to join hands in the Siam expedition." He got a passport from the Persian Consul as a Turk under the name Hassan Zide and went to Manila en route for Siam in company with two men named Boehm and Sternack. Boehm was to go to Siam and thence to India. Sternack was to go with Boehm to the German Consul at Bangkok. Boehm said he was going to drill Indians. This was in the presence of the German Consul. Witness was with Sternack to San Francisco and stayed with him for two weeks. Witness said he had changed his programme. Reinhardt, to whom witness gave a letter from Gupis, made no objection. Boehm took witness to the German Consul and also to his own room in the hotel, where he showed witness arms and ammunition and advised witness to take a revolver with him for self-defence. The Consul told witness he had instructions from New York to give witness what money he wanted, and gave him 800 dollars and also a code telegram to take to the German Consul in Shanghai.

This witness said that he left Manila with letters of introduction from the German Consul at Manila and arrived at Bangkok on July 17, 1915, and saw the German Consul.

To the court witness said he was arrested in Bangkok because he had no passport, given to foreigners. When the Bangkok police questioned him about Gupis he said he knew nothing about it, holding out that he was a Persian, not an Indian. When a European officer came asking if he were not from Rawalpindi, witness would not talk, thinking he belonged to the Bangkok police, whom he hated for arresting him on a false pretext. On board a steamer going to Singapore, witness told an English policeman, who said he was appointed by the British Government, what his real name was. The morning after reaching Singapore, the former officer told witness he knew all about him, and witness, believing this, gave him information, though not altogether correct, to save his life, because the police had his notebook and Bagwan Singh's letter. He answered correctly only when he thought the police had proof, otherwise not. When the G.O.C. said his life would be saved if he told the whole truth and witness believed he would be set free, he made a full and correct statement. He gave evidence in Lahore, was taken back to Singapore and was set free 4th March 1916. Witness came from Singapore to London and gave evidence in London.

NOTICES.

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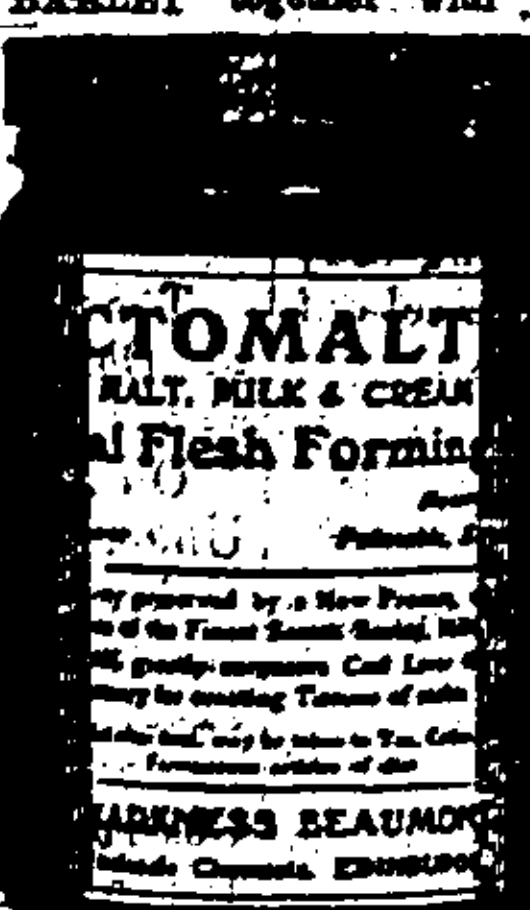
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GENERAL NEWS.

Darcy Barred in Ohio.

New York, April 27.—The
Governor of Ohio, Mr. Frank B.
Willis, has barred Lee Darcy
from fighting in that State, stat-
ing that he desired to follow the
example of other States and the
reasons they gave.Lungmen Naval Harbour.
The Ministry of Navy has sent
a dispatch to the Ministry of
Finance stating that it has decided
to construct a naval harbour at
Lungmen, Lungkow, in Shantung.
In reply, the Ministry of Finance
has remitted a sum of \$400,000
to meet the initial expenditure
for construction, and the work
will start immediately.Aviation Fatality at Tokyo.
Mr. Tamai, a civilian aviator,
began a flight over Tokyo the
other morning, taking with
him as passenger a member of the
staff of Tokyo Nichi-Nichi. When
over the Shibaura reclaimed land
the aeroplane fell from a height
of fifty metres and was completely
wrecked. Both the occupants
were killed, death being practically
instantaneous. Mr. Tamai was
the proprietor of an aviation
school at Harenda, near Yokohama.
—Nagasaki Press.Arrest of a Pseudo-Emperor.
General Ma Fuhsiang, Com-
mander of troops in Ningaha,
has telegraphically reported to
the Chinese Ministry of War the
arrest of a bandit chief named
Wu Shen hwang and his gang
of three hundred. The bandit
chief called himself an emperor
and he had a court suite consist-
ing of a Chief of General Staff
and other officers. He was plot-
ting to establish a dynasty of
himself when his arrest was
made. General Ma reported that
the said bandit chief and nine-
teen of his prominent followers
have been sentenced to death and
four sentenced to life imprison-
ment. The bandit headquarters
in Ningaha were destroyed and
precautions have been taken to
prevent his followers, who have
escaped, from creating further
trouble. —Peking Daily News.Interesting Shanghai Ceremony.
An interesting ceremony took
place at the French Court, Shang-
hai, last week, when Monsieur
Gustave Charles Tonesaint,
formerly, Advocate General of
Indo-China, was installed in
the office of Judge of the French
Court in Shanghai. The function
was attended by M. Wildan,
French Consul-General, Sir
Havilland de Siam, Judge of
H. B. M. Supreme Court, the
Hon. O. S. Lobinger, Judge of
the U. S. Court for China, M. de
La Prade, and magistrates Nish,
of the French Mixed Court, and
representatives of the French,
British, and Portuguese Bns.
The new Judge was introduced
by the Consul-General and took
his seat on the bench after the
papers dealing with his appoint-
ment had been read. A speech
of welcome on behalf of the French
Bar and members of the foreign
Bars in Shanghai was made by M.
Du Pac de Marcellus. A reception
was afterwards held at the Con-
sulate.Optimism.—The F.M.S. Figures.
The amount of opium sold by
the F.M.S. Monopoly Department
in 1916 was 1,799,942 taels, an
increase of 28,225 taels. The
revenue from sales amounted to
\$10,325,755, an increase of
\$2,327,312. The price, which was
fixed in February, 1915, at \$3.60 a
tael was raised to \$3.60 a tael
on April 28th and to \$40.50 a
tael on June 24th. During the
first four months of the year there
was a considerable increase in the
amount sold to dealers, but dur-
ing the last eight months of the
year sales diminished by 137,210
taels. The large increase in the
price probably tends to stimulate
the consumption of the drug and
to counteract this the price of the
drug which is purchased by the
Government was increased, com-
ments the Chief Secretary. The
question is, however, whether the
Government is justified in en-
forcing the monopoly of opium.
It is one of the few industries
which are not a natural monopoly.
The Government is not a com-
petitor in the market. It is a
monopoly of the Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Physicians for Roumania.
Tokyo, 22nd May.—Roumania has requested the loan of 200 physicians from Japan and the Foreign Office is considering the request.

Women on the Land.
London, April 8.—Five thousand and five hundred women had applied for enrolment in the Women's Land Army up to midday yesterday. Women who enrol now will have the advantage of following the growth of the crops from the time when the land is ploughed and ready for the seed until the harvesting and will be correspondingly more valuable to the farmers and the country next year than those who join up later. The greatest need at the moment is for milkers, and the return of women to milking and dairy work is received with delight by farmers, especially by those with pedigree stock.

Admiralty Promotions.
London, April 8.—The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement last night:—Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Bart., K.C.B., O.V.O., has been placed on the retired list from April 3 at his own request in order to facilitate the promotion of junior officers. The following consequent promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Sir Charles H. Coke, K.C.V.O., to be Admiral; Vice-Admiral Hugh P. Williams (retired) and Vice-Admiral Charles E. Kingsmill (retired) to be Admirals on the retired list. Rear-Admiral Charles E. Anson, M.V.O., to be Vice-Admiral; Captain George P. W. Hope, C.B., A.D.C., to be Rear-Admiral. State Enterprise in Queensland.

The present progressive Government of Queensland has embarked upon a number of State industrial enterprises, most of which have not been working long enough as yet to show definite results. According to the *Brisbane Daily Mail*, the State Insurance office and the Public Curator's office have received consistently good patronage during the year, though the former has been subjected to much criticism on account of its rates. The State butchers' shops show a profit for the year of £2,865. The central sugar mills are merely a temporary expedient for the purpose of assisting growers in the districts in which the mills exist. Stations, hotels, coal mines, saw-mills, the timber business, and the butter business, complete the list of State enterprises to date. Medicinal Value of Indian Opium.—Indian opium is already being utilized freely by morphine manufacturers in the United Kingdom, and the impression, which has recently received considerable publicity, that it is not suitable for European medicinal purposes is entirely erroneous. As at present produced, Indian opium is not so consistently rich in morphine as either Turkish or Persian; but the quality can be considerably enhanced at once by improving the present methods employed for its collection and preparation. At the suggestion of the Imperial Institute, experiments are now being conducted in India with regard to the comparative merits of different varieties of poppy for opium production, and there seems to be no reason why an Indian product equal to the Turkish should not be forthcoming. Before the War the United Kingdom obtained its supplies of opium from Turkey and Persia; but the first of these sources is now cut off, while the other is difficult of access. It became necessary, therefore, to look to India, which country formerly exported its opium to China, and the Indian Government gave special permission for the shipment of opium to the United Kingdom. — *United Empire.*

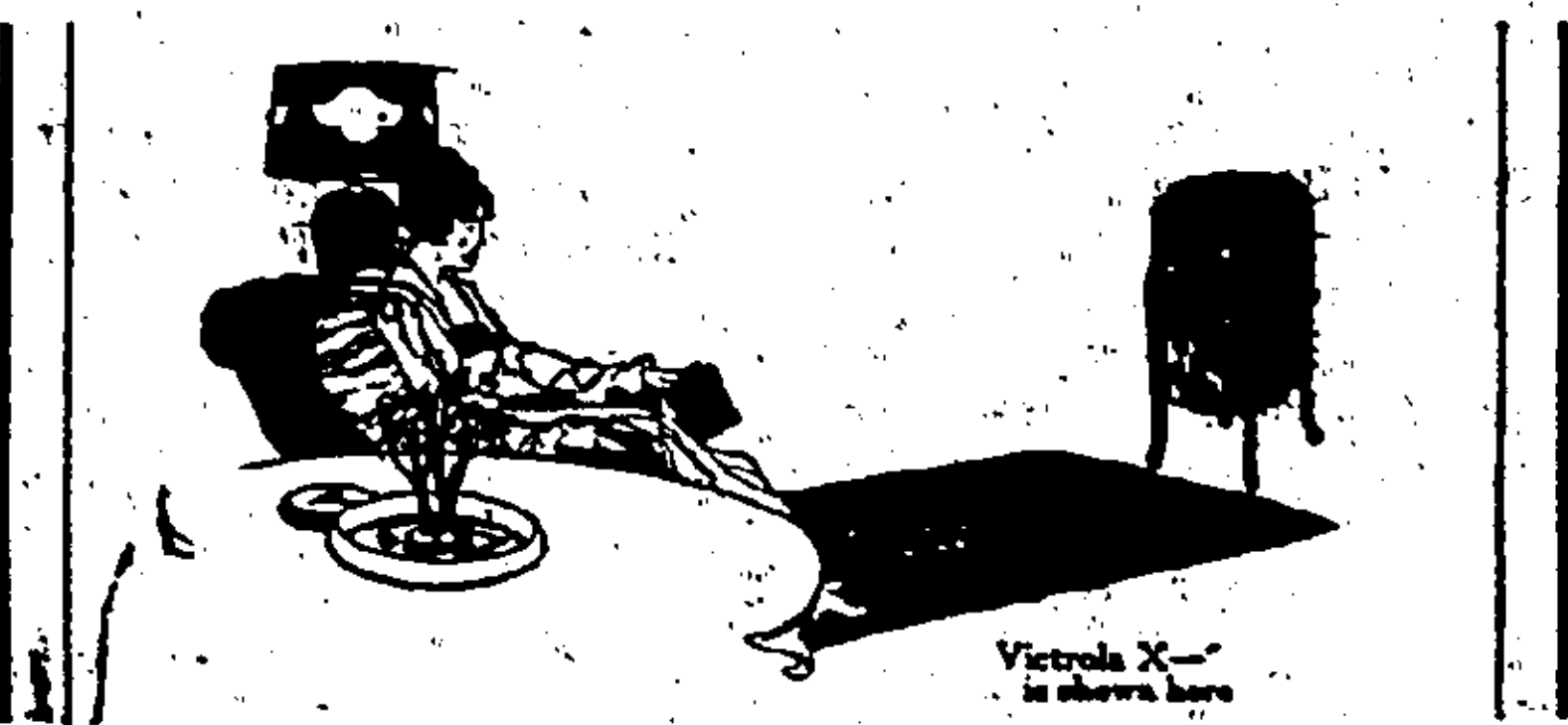
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The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and surcharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

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World's greatest music
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Easy terms may be arranged.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
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FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CANNED
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenai

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading manufacturers in
this class of Goods. Our Fruit &
Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick.
Our Syrup is prepared from the best
quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to the business and sanitary
arrangements.

NOTICE.

MANGANESE ORE.

A large stock of MANGANESE ORE,
on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE
PRICE. For further information,
please apply to Kung Woo care of
Chu Lai-kwai, Kwong Hung-tai Office
Bonham Strand, Telephone No. 2/51.

THE "GENUINE" ALL-BRITISH POLISH.
NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
BLACKING

Has a history of more than 100 years.
Applied with a brush or cloth to the hair, it gives it a rich, glossy, and healthy appearance. It is not greasy, and does not clog the pores of the scalp. It is also a good hair restorative, and keeps the hair from falling out. It is sold in all the leading hairdressing and perfumery shops.

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FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater
Road, next to Moutrie's.
Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices.
Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—First class
FURNISHED ROOMS,
suitable for Single Men, or
Married Couples, with or without
board. Electric Light and Bells.
Use of Telephone. Terms moderate.
Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E.
Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOM-
ED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
and a FLAT in "Humphreys
Buildings, Kowloon."

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—
Kowloon Marine Lot 48,
with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft.
suitable for coal storage or
erection of godowns.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
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Connaught Road, C.
OFFICES in King's & York
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HOUSES in Clifton Gardens,
Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood &
Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamien, CAN-
TON.

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THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
Co., Ltd.

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TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 a & b
ROBINSON ROAD. Apply
to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FUR-
NISHED or UNFURNISH-
ED ROOM. Board if desired.
Apply 6, Victoria View.

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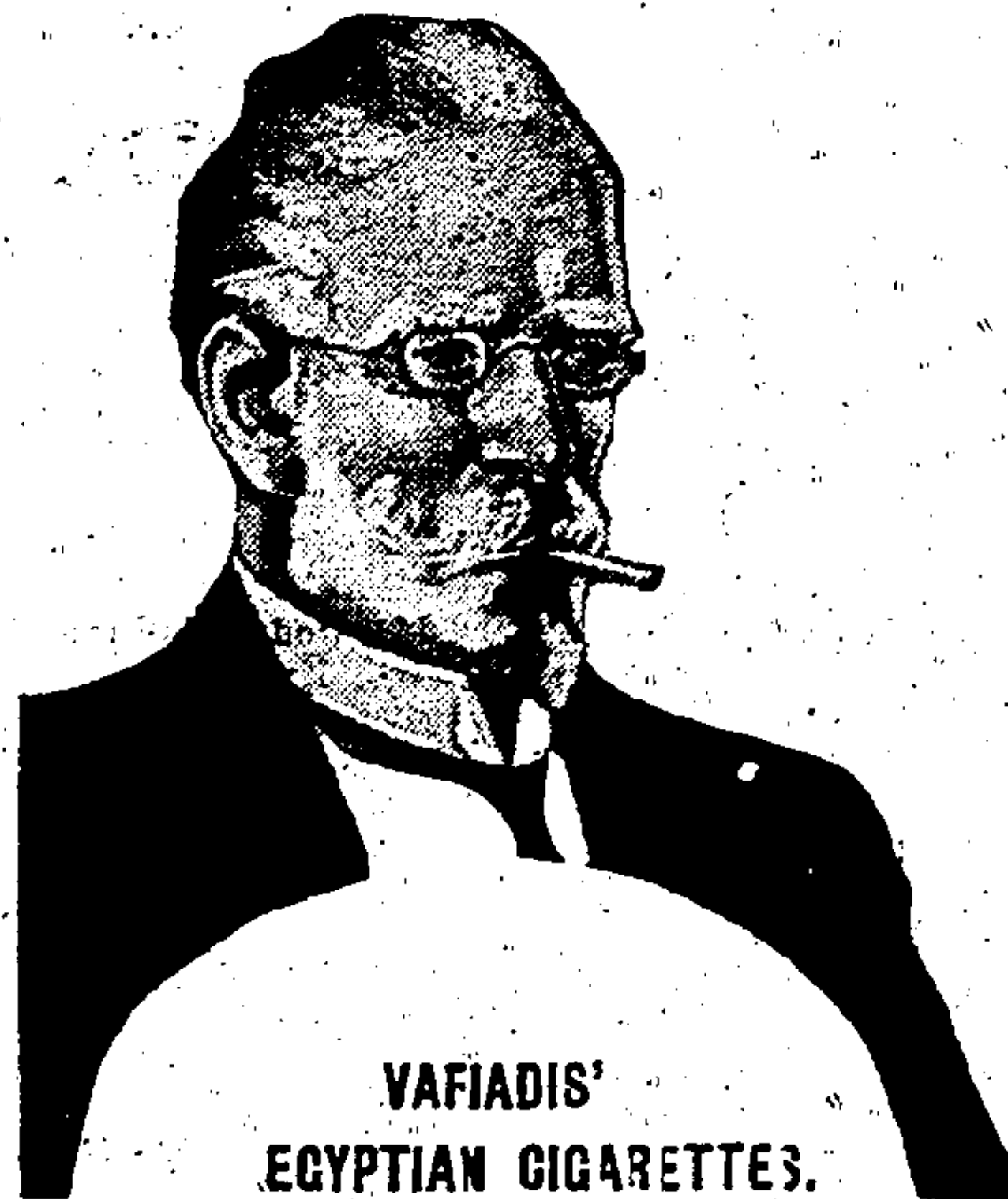
WANTED.—STENOGRAPHER
desires position.
Reply to "P" c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."

WANTED.—SHORTHAND-
TYPIST. One with legal
experience preferred. Apply to
Box 183 c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph."

WANTED.—IMMEDIATE-
LY SECOND OFFICER.
Apply Marine Department, The
Asiatic Petroleum Co., (South
China) Ltd.

WANTED.—Certified
MARINE ENGINEER.
British, aged 26, has a good
knowledge of Turbo electrical
machinery, DESIRES A POSI-
TION ASHORE. Excellent re-
ferences. Apply Box 1284 c/o
"Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Gov-
ernment Notification No. 239
of 25th instant, the EXCHANGE
BANKS will be CLOSED for
the transaction of Public Busi-
ness on MONDAY, the 4th
June, 1917.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
undiluted.

Present price—
"WHITE ROSE."
\$5.40 per case ex store.
"COMET."
\$5.20 per case ex store.
CHING CHEONG
168 Des Voeux Road, Central.
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
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19 Des Voeux Road, West.

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SPORTS DEPARTMENT.
JUST ARRIVED

SLAZENGERS'
TENNIS RACKETS.
INCLUDING
LAMBERT-CHAMBERS, STADIUM, DEMON,
AND THEIR LATEST MODEL
THE "I. Z."

SHILLCOCKS'
WATER POLO BALLS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"CARRICK"



CIGARETTES
are always the
same, always
good, always
satisfying.

This advertisement is issued by The British American
Tobacco Co., Ltd.

J. T. SHAW
ENGLISH BROGUE SHOES.



IN BLACK OR TAN.
A SPLENDID WALKING OR
GOLFING SHOE.
WEAR GUARANTEED.
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

TEL. NO. 1877. TEL. NO. 1877.

MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.
is especially adapted for overcoming the undue per-
spiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather.
This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those
uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise
from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.
PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

ACCESSORIES
IN STOCK.

LAMPS from \$10.00 to \$40.00.
PUMPS from \$3.00 to \$25.00.
HORNS from \$6.50 to \$45.00.
COMPLETE LINE OF CYCLE & MOTOR TYRES.

We endeavour to keep stock of everything for
Motoring by Land and Sea.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central.
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WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL, HONGKONG
TELEPHONE 3116

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REFRESHING
IN YOUR BATH
THAN

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD - AMMONIA.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

MRS. TAKAHASHI and the Staff of the Japanese Consulate General, Hongkong, wish to express their heartfelt thanks for the kind attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Consul General S. Takahashi, also for the floral tributes sent and the expressions of deep sympathy tendered.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1917.

THE SORROWS OF CHINA.

There are many people in this part of the world who feel that the time for the periodical Chinese revolution is approaching. For weeks past, this Colony and the Provinces of Kwangtung have been full of di-quieting reports, though Kwangtung itself—usually the mother of revolutionary outbreaks—has been to all intents quiet. In Yunnan and Szechuen, matters have been serious for a long time, and in Chekiang and other Provinces very little better. Yesterday and the day before, there were abundant rumours in Hongkong as to certain Provinces having already declared their independence; and these stories do not promise to die down. People at home would assuredly, and very naturally, ask: "What is the cause?" Hongkong folk know better than to ask; they know better than to believe that any Britisher will ever succeed in digging to anywhere near the root of Chinese political troubles. Therefore they shrug their shoulders and murmur "Meekee!"

The causes are, of course, legion; but the two ostensible excuses for these latest threats of secession from the Central Government are the quarrels as to whether China should or should not join the Entente, and the dismissal of Tuan Ki-shui from the posts of Premier and War Minister. Chang Fan, the ultra-Conservative and queue-wearing Tschun of Anhui, is now credited with having told the President point-blank that unless General Tuan is recalled within forty-eight hours, his own Province and five others will straightway cut themselves adrift; and the redoubtable Chang is certainly a man of his word. Meanwhile the Kuomintang party is extremely unlikely to lose an opportunity of letting the world know that it is still alive, if it sees a possible loophole through which to thrust itself into notoriety. Then there are the militarists. Shum Chun-huen, the benevolent, will certainly not let a chance go by him of rattling the scabbard. Moreover, here in the South he has some warm adherents: good folk who believe that China can become a fighting nation merely by buying guns and building arsenals; and these have never yet learned the sublime art of silence. Again, two of Shum's friends in this part of the country—Luk Wing-ting and Chan Ping-kwan—were reported, nearly a fortnight ago, to have sent a telegram to Peking, advocating the return of their former bitter enemy, Lung Chai-kwong to the Military Government of Kwangtung, on the score that the Province needs a strong man and that General Lung is wasted on his post of Inspector of Mines. These things may be mere straw, but they show that the wind is blowing in the direction of internecine strife, and of extravagant ambitions.

Of course the Chinese who know have long ago formed their own conclusions as to the factors underlying all this. But they cannot afford to speak frankly, though they may go so far as to venture a mild opinion that "foreign influence" is the main cause. Of the truth of this, so far as one kind of foreign influence is concerned, there can be no doubt. The cloven hoof-mark of the Germans is distinctly visible; and for this, China has only herself to blame. Overcautiousness—and, in some directions, cupidity—has been her undoing. There has been no room, all along, for two opinions as to what she ought to do as concerns the Germans. And yet, with the full knowledge that the Huns have been laying themselves out to lie even a little more than usual, wherever there was a chance of their fabrications being swallowed, the Chinese Government has left these vermin at large, or practically so. What else could it expect? But trouble? Do the Chinese political leaders never by any chance read the foreign telegrams? Have they never heard of the attempt at an Irish rebellion, of the plots in the United States of the spies whom the British have been bound to shoot, or of the charitable little attempt to create trouble between America and Japan? And, again, have these leaders no patriotism at all? It seems to us that for one who loves his country there are more than a dozen who prefer their own pockets; and, unless the thinking people of China can band themselves together to combat the performances of such men, the country will meet with the terrible punishment which has so long threatened it. This is a time for united action; and nothing else will save unhappy China from being cut up by foreigners. How late is the hands of her sons. What do they intend to do about it?

Hongkong's New Society.

The war is teaching Hongkong to shake itself out of the old groove, and the latest proof of that fact is to be found in the formation of a local St. George's Society, the advent of which we most warmly welcome. It has been something of an anomaly that, while Scotsmen, Welshmen, Devonians and others have had their own particular organisations, Englishmen as such have been content to remain gloriously individualistic. However, no good purpose is served by fretting over the past. The main fact now is that England's Patron Saint is to be remembered in the future, not merely in the celebration of April 23, but, among other things, by the granting of relief to distressed and deserving Englishmen and their families; and by the cementing of the ties and interests of Englishmen in the Far East. In this connection it is interesting to note the rule which provides that the funds of the Society are not to be used for the purposes of any celebration, though the surplus proceeds of any celebration may be added to the Funds of the Society.

A Word for the Englishman.

Thursday's meeting was quite an encouraging one, and, as a result of it, the Society starts with a membership of some seventy or eighty. That number, however, is merely the nucleus, for there is no reason why every Englishman in the Colony should not identify himself with the new organisation. It has often been remarked that Englishmen in Hongkong are in a hopeless minority when compared with the Scotch-Irish community here. But we are not so very certain on that point, and would rather have a little concrete evidence before accepting the assertion. Perhaps it is the innate modesty of the Englishman which has allowed that impression to gain ground. The statement may, indeed, be just as much of a popular fallacy as the old story of all the *taipans*' billets being held by Scotsmen. At any rate, the founder members of the St. George's Society include quite a number of *taipans*, the heads of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's among them. Hongkong Englishmen evidently think it about time that they came into their own, and now that they have their own Society, they may possibly come out into the limelight a little more frequently.

Sound Advice.

The Russians, in their dilemma, could surely have no better counsellor than General Smuts, and we fervently hope that his powerful speech on the present situation will be made to reach all classes in Russia. There is no mistaking the strong, clear thought underlying his latest utterances. He has grasped the position in its entirety; he sees the hopeful side of it, and he sees, too, the many, many pitfalls that lie in the path of emancipated Russia. His main warning is expressed in a phrase that will go down into history: "Discipline must accompany freedom; otherwise freedom is like new wine—it sometimes goes to the head." This is the steady note which is so greatly needed at the moment. Thursday's wires gave none too cheerful a picture of Russia's state of mind regarding the war, and one of Friday's speaks of "deplorable events arising from the increase in drunkenness." If the Russians will listen to General Smuts, they will emerge from the present struggle a free and powerful people. If, on the other hand, discipline is not going to accompany freedom, even though their folly may not actually prolong the war to any serious extent, the results to Russia is going to be appalling.

A Nawab's Generosity.

Allahabad, 5th May:—His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has offered to the Commander-in-Chief the use of his houses at Bareilly for wounded and convalescent Indian troops, and his houses in Naini Tal for wounded and convalescent British officers. The latter offer has been accepted, and the houses have now been fully furnished at the expense of the Nawab, so as to accommodate about 30 officers.

DAY BY DAY.

LONG IS THE WAY AND HARD THAT OUT OF HELL LEADS UP TO LIGHT.—Milton.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 52nd birthday of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was \$2.43/16d.

Public Vaccinator. Mr. Lam Ming-ching has been appointed a public vaccinator.

Notice to Mariners. Regarding Local Notice to Mariners No. 62, notice is now given that the wreck at Kwoon-tai has now been raised and is no longer a danger to navigation.

A Nurse's Loss. A Chinese nurse, employed at the Nethercole Hospital, has reported to the Police that some person stole \$411 in jewellery and money from her room during her absence.

Alleged Theft of Drugs. At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. C. Wood, a man was charged with stealing drugs to the value of \$60 from the Queen's Road Pharmacy. The case was adjourned.

Company Warning. It is notified that, at the expiration of three months, the Oriental Petroleum Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

Forest Officer. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Cheung Chin to be a "Forest Officer" for the control and superintendence of the forests of the Colony, in succession to In Kau, dismissed, with effect from the 1st June, 1917.

Discharged. The hearing was continued at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, of the case in which a woman was charged yesterday with dumping the dead body of a child. His Worship said he had considered the case, and the defendant would be discharged.

The Privet Annoyance. It is notified in the *Gazette* that, complaints having been received regarding the effects of the flowering privet, the Government is prepared to prune down all privet plants on Crown land adjoining private residences. All requisitions for pruning should be addressed to the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Dodwell's Appointment. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Stanley Hudson Dodwell to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak or until further notice.

Revenge. When a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing the sum of \$1.70 from the person of another man, he said that he was hawker of food and some days ago he sold to the complainant some food which was bad. This charge was brought as revenge. His Worship believed the story, and discharged the man.

Small Fire. In the early hours of this morning, fire broke out at No. 2, Blacksmith Lane, Causeway Bay. The premises are occupied by the servants of Mr. Taoi Po-shin, the comprador at the China Sugar Refinery. It is presumed that the outbreak was due to a kerosene oil lamp falling over and igniting some bed matting. The Fire Brigade quickly arrived and put the fire out about an hour after it started.

Education in the F. M. S. The expenditure on education in the F.M.S. during 1916 was \$499,730, exclusive of expenditure on buildings. There were open during the year 480 schools, of which 355 were for boys, 67 for girls, and 58 mixed. The average attendance was 23,455, the percentage of attendance being 83.5. Of the boys' schools, the average enrolment was 22,845 and attendance 19,255; of the girls' schools, enrolment 3,307 and attendance 2,376.

Important developments may shortly be expected, we read, in the egg and poultry industry in East Anglia, arrangements having already been made for the amalgamation of two well-known undertakings—the Framlingham Agricultural Co-operative Society and the poultry section of the Eastern Counties' Farming Association, etc. All profits will be distributed in accordance with strictly co-operative principles, and the qualification for membership is fixed at a merely nominal figure in order that the humblest cottager with a few fowls may be induced to assist in supplying the market, as well as the largest farmer. It is confidently expected that it will now be possible to collect and send to market 150,000,000 eggs, or nearly 10,000 tons per annum to the benefit of the nation. The Great Eastern Railway Co. have agreed to help the enterprise by granting special facilities for cheap and rapid transport of produce to London, and other large centres.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 2, 1892.)

The Dollar. June 2.—"The rate of the dollar on demand today is 2/10½." Queen's Birthday Honours. May 28.—"Prince George of Wales has been created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney. Consal-General Alabaster of Canton has been appointed K.C.M.G."

The Kaiser Again. June 1.—"The Czar and Czarowitz proceed to Kiel on Thursday next on a visit to the Emperor of Germany." (News must either be scarce in Europe just at present, or friend Reuter was gone on a holiday and left his Far Eastern business under the control of a jackass. The information that the Czar was to visit the personal chum of the Almighty has already been about half-a-dozen times announced in this and other journals published here, so that the above telegram is very stale news indeed. As a pure matter of economy, we think the time has arrived when these so-called "Reuter's Political Telegrams" should not be subsidised from the public purse. They are almost invariably of no value whatever and their cost is grossly excessive. Moreover, the present arrangement is a decided bar to newspaper enterprise. This journal would long since have daily supplied its readers with all important telegrams from London had the same facilities as to press rates been available as in Australia, but the Telegraph Companies' contract with Reuter has always proved an insurmountable obstacle. Reuter has for years been supported in this colony by an annual vote of \$20,000 from the Government in addition to the subscriptions from the Chamber of Commerce and the public, and the articles supplied has not been worth the money paid. It is high time private enterprise had a chance. —E.L. *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

June 1.—"We are glad to learn that an old Hongkong resident, Mr. E. W. Davis, for many years a partner in the well-known firm of Limited and Davis, has generously come forward with an offer to undertake the whole expense of the erection of a new hospital, to be supplementary to the Alice Memorial Hospital. A meeting of the Finance Committee of the H. Hospital has been convened for to-morrow afternoon, when Mr. Davis' handsome offer will be duly considered and doubtless accepted. The Alice Hospital is doing such excellent work, that every effort towards extending its scope of operations deserves the heartiest encouragement."

A NEW SCHEME. 150,000,000 Eggs a Year. Important developments may shortly be expected, we read, in the egg and poultry industry in East Anglia, arrangements having already been made for the amalgamation of two well-known undertakings—the Framlingham Agricultural Co-operative Society and the poultry section of the Eastern Counties' Farming Association, etc. All profits will be distributed in accordance with strictly co-operative principles, and the qualification for membership is fixed at a merely nominal figure in order that the humblest cottager with a few fowls may be induced to assist in supplying the market, as well as the largest farmer. It is confidently expected that it will now be possible to collect and send to market 150,000,000 eggs, or nearly 10,000 tons per annum to the benefit of the nation. The Great Eastern Railway Co. have agreed to help the enterprise by granting special facilities for cheap and rapid transport of produce to London, and other large centres.

HONGKONG TRADE.

A Fortnight's Features.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of June 1, contains the following:— Cotton goods and fancy cotton pieces.—During the period under review considerable sales of staples have been effected, chiefly spot cargo. Prices on this side have advanced but are still, in most cases, below replacing values. A moderate business has come to book in Fancies—Spot and "to arrive"—at rates more or less commensurate with home prices.

Cotton Yarn.—Dollar rates about the same, but exchange has improved. Bombay is firmer. Market here rather quiet. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$127/158. No. 12s at \$137/155. No. 18s at \$155/172. No. 20s at \$157/193. Arrivals 5,300 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 5,000 bales. Bargains 14,000 bales.

Woolens.—A fair business has recently been done in serge, vicunas and similar goods at prices which show staggering advance on last rates paid.

Raw Cotton.—Still a market. Canton silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report under date of May 19 as follows:—Stock:—Old stock practically exhausted. Market:—Silk. With the opening of the Season 1917-1918 we are able to record a fairly steady business for France settlements amounting to 1,000 bales. For America but little business is reported. A fair quantity of 1st crop silk has been delivered, the quality appearing satisfactory as regards size and cleanliness of thread, but the latter deliveries, owing to a considerable amount of rain, somewhat indifferent as regards colour. The 2nd crop is reported to be less than was expected owing to heavy rain prevailing. American buyers are out of the market owing, it is said, to a proposed extra duty of 20 per cent. being levied for war and also a further rise of 50 per cent in freight rate. Exchange has varied very little and prices have remained steady.

Flour Market report.—Stock: About 200,000 sacks. Market: Strong but quiet. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.65 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.70 per sack; American Straight, \$3.30 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.25 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.20 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.20 per sack; Chinese Straight, \$3.25 per sack.

Metals.—An extremely quiet fortnight has to be reported, very little business of any kind being reported.

Sugar.—Market has been active in response to sharp decline in Java whites.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Order issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division. Tuesday, June 5.—3 p.m. Inspection by Divisional Surgeon. Uniform:—Helmets, haversacks (fitted), water bottles (fitted), shorts, puttees.

Thursday, June 7.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill; 9 p.m. Gymnasium.

Sallying Division. Wednesday, June 6.—7 p.m. Gymnasium; Bandage Practice. Friday, June 8.—7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Queen's College Division. Tuesday, June 5.—4.15 p.m. First Aid Instruction; Corporal Kong in charge.

Wednesday, June 6.—7 p.m. Gymnasium. Thursday, June 7.—4.15 p.m. Squad Drill, recruits only.

Friday, June 8.—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. Victoria Division.

Friday, June 8.—5.15 p.m. Bandage Practice.

Dental Register.

The *Gazette* contains a corrected copy of the Dental Register, which comprises the names of eight dental surgeons and fifteen accepted persons.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Recent references in the newspapers to Cookery superstitions show that the present-day belief in charm-cures is not confined to rural districts. I came across two examples lately in a Lancashire town (writes "A. G. G."). In one case roasted and pulverised mice, sent secretly from Wales, were given in jam to two children, who, innocent of the ingredients, found their new medicine quite palatable. In another tobacco ash was spread upon ringworm as a cure. This application might have been doubtfully credited with some real virtue but that the ashes seem to be only the residuum of an old charm in which the ringworm (whose Gaelic name means "Fire of God") was touched with a pinch of coal ashes held between finger and thumb, the ashes then being thrown into the fire with an incantation commencing the ringworm to die away like fire among the "aes" (ashes). A third strange cure—this time for a headache—has been sent to me from Bedfordshire as still in use. Take a quantity of black slugs, wrap them in a barden apron or bag, and dip them in boiling water. ("They willerism, but you mustn't mind that!") Squeeze out the juice and drink it. The decoction is called a "dise-drink," which seems a very suitable name. This was certified by the actual user as a very efficacious remedy, but some would prefer the headache. The supposed quelling of the unhappy slugs was probably the piping sound of escaping air as the boiling water penetrated the bag of molluscs, as slugs have no swan-song, so far as one knows.

We read that a certain German, Councillor Mallieu, who is described as General Secretary of the Felt Hatters' and Trimmers' Union, has been expressing his views on the question of German trade after the war. This is what the Councillor said, *inter alia*:—"Every penny we may spend on German manufactures will be a penny spent to employ a German and to keep an Englishman out of work; and every penny so spent will help the German to pay his war debt, and leave our own hanging about our necks, and will help him to prepare a future effort for the slaughter of our descendants. The superb duty of loving our enemies should not permit us to forget to safeguard our own well-being." Well, as the Tenth is most effectively dealt with after his own manner, it is clearly "up to" Englishmen to keep the worthy Councillor's views in mind and do likewise.

Since his arrival here a month ago, says the correspondent of a Home contemporary to hand, General Smuts has, I understand, been overwhelmed with invitations to all sorts of public and private gatherings, but as he takes a very serious view of his visit to London and its object he is finding no time for ordinary social engagements. In fact his return to South Africa, where it is believed his presence will stimulate recruiting, will probably be much earlier than is generally expected. So far, war questions have absorbed all his attention, and the knowledge of the situation and probable developments which he has obtained at first-hand will doubtless be of the utmost advantage when he gets in touch again with the Union Government.

But if a census carried out recently by the librarian of the Congress Library can be relied on, "The Star-Spangled Banner" is only popular in the New England States. The most popular national song proved to be "Dixie," second place being obtained by "Yankee Doodle," "Hail, Columbia," "My Country, 'tis of Thee," and "The Star-Spangled Banner" ran each not other close for third place.

Dinner-table Problem.—Mrs. X, having bought onions at the prevailing price of sixpence per pound, is enabled to send a pound to Mrs. Y, who has failed to buy any. Some days later Mrs. Y, taking advantage of the reduction in prices, purchases onions at fourpence per pound and sends a pound to Mrs. X. Does Mrs. Y owe Mrs. X fourpence?

CHARACTER OF GOLFERS.

Revealed on the Links.

A really observant necromancer might make a fortune on the golf links, says the New York Evening Post. At the present time there are some old gentlemen who will feel the bumps on your head and give you a good character for a small amount, and it seems that the time should now be ripe for the appearance of the golfologist. A careful study of a man's peculiarities on the links would surely provide a better indication of his character than the science of palmistry or phrenology. The possibilities of character-reading from golf are unlimited.

Man's attitude towards life is generally much the same as his attitude towards golf. The contentions, argumentative individual who is always invoking the aid of his lawyer in business is the man who insists on the strict reading of the letter of the law in golf. It is he who supplies the rules committee with some of the worst conundrums. And the player who stilly wishes to waive every penalty that either he or his opponent may incur is possibly a person whose standard of morals in the ordinary way is somewhat lax. For instance, it is easy to imagine that the people who wilfully violate the rules would remain silent if the income-tax collector under-estimated the amount of their income. In no other game does the human factor play such an important part. It is not necessary to see any of the leading exponents of the game play more than a couple of holes to know them for men of indomitable perseverance. There is generally something about the firm jaw of most of them and the masterful way in which they take their stance on the teeing ground which tells the story of men who succeed in anything they set their hands to.

So it is also with most players, and their demeanour on the golf course may be taken as a fair indication of their characteristics in their homes and in their businesses. There is one well-known golfer who has confessed that when he obtains a lead of a hole he puts it away in a bank, as it were, and forgets all about it. He tells himself that he still has to fight for the lead, and if another hole should come his way, the, too, is paid into his mental bank. By this means he saves himself from becoming unduly elated when he gets a good lead. To all intents and purposes, he is always just struggling to keep his head above water. Then, if the gods have been good to him, he has a reserve fund on which to draw in times of stress. It may be mentioned that this player wins many more matches than he loses, and in business he follows very much the same practice as he does in golf.

Most other games, especially those that are played in early youth, have some influence on the moulding of one's character; but golf is different. In this, the general character of the player seems to have an important effect on his golf. The spendthrift throws away his chances in pure wantonness, and the safe business man hoards his advantages as he does his bank balance. The cheery-hill-fellow-well-met kind of man trips around the course as though he enjoyed every moment of his life, and the lugubrious soul trails after him, the picture of despair.

The one is a fighter who can battle stubbornly against early disasters, but the other is a beaten man as soon as things begin to go wrong. It is quite possible, of course, that the golfologist would turn out as a hopeless charlatan. But golf should be an indicator of character and a fascinating speculation. If a man insists on you holding a foot putt for him half-and you miss it—it is so comforting to reflect that in private life he must be niggardly and chafee-pare. In playing the family of such a man you can forget your own misfortune.

The importance of the general equipment of a golfer in all its details is often overlooked, and it is therefore proposed to mention a few things to be remembered. The greatest problems are the best grip for the hands

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

The Seventh Subscription List.

H. E. Sir Francis Henry	Mar. K.C.M.G.	...	\$ 100
W. Kays	...	...	500
Eric, Vida and Doris	...	...	100
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp	K.C.	...	25
Kowloon Docks	per Mr. W. J. Crawford	...	...
R. M. Dyer	...	...	\$50
Nemo	...	...	30
D. Gow	...	...	20
T. Neave	...	...	20
W. Davidson	...	...	20
D. S. Cooper	...	...	20
J. Logan, M. Hall	...	...	...
P. E. F. Stone, E. L. Howie, J. Martin, C. H. Whiteley, D. Neilson, C. R. Crispin, J. E. Watson,	\$10.00 each	...	90
J. G. Garaway, A. H. Kinross, J. Parker, J. Punccheon, D. Reith, W. J. Rattey, J. G. Ozorio, W. Talip, J. W. Allan, J. McIntosh, G. Henderson, R. H. B. Mitchell, C. L. Howell, J. C. O. Weir, W. W. Johnston, F. O. Coleman, W. F. Ford, jun., W. F. Ford, R. J. Dixon, W. Taylor, A. Bolton, W. O. Lambert, J. M. Smyth, D. Stiel, W. Brown, W. Robson, K. R. Macaskill, W. Nicholls, S. Gray, J. G. Dick, H. H. Scott, F. M. Remedios, W. A. Morgan, \$5.00 each	...	...	165
A. W. Blair, W. Hedley,	\$3.00 each	...	6
W. Peters, A. Graham, A. Toke, J. Spadbery, H. Evans, \$2.00 each	...	...	10
			\$ 431.00
			1,156.00
Amount previously acknowledged	...	...	6,049.39
			\$7,205.39

and feet. So far as the former is concerned, to many this is no trouble at all, for they just rub some pitch or wax on their grips and have no further difficulty, but there are others who cannot use either of these because it makes the hands sore, thus taking away much of the pleasure of the game.

Something in the way of an alternative to be recommended is rough rubber. One would imagine that this material would wear the hands out sooner than anything else, but this is not the case. There seems to be a prejudice against wearing gloves for golf, but they are really quite easy to play in, although it takes a few weeks to get thoroughly accustomed to them. Gloves have the advantage of keeping the hands warm, as well as preventing them from becoming sore, cracked, or blistered.

A firm grip for the feet is just as important as a good grip for the hands. It has been said that the ordinary nails which are put in golf shoes are not much good. Gymnasium shoes are suggested for dry weather, but are practically useless if the ground becomes at all wet. It is a great mistake to play in gymnasium shoes or those with no heels and then suddenly to change to thick-soled boots, for when these have studs or nails fitted the player stands quite an inch higher. A difference like this is apt to alter the game of any one considerably, and one golfer who tried it sliced all his drives until he got accustomed to his higher position.

A player should always see that he is thoroughly comfortable and should avoid carrying bulky things in his pockets, such as balls, which often get in the way when approaching and putting. These articles should be placed in charge of the caddy during the round or failing a caddy, they should be put into the pocket of the bag. No golfing equipment is complete without a rag or duster to dry the grips in the event of rain, or to wipe the hands if they should perspire in hot weather.

ENEMY SUBMARINES.

The "Masts and Sails Race" Resumed.

That German submarines are up to all ports of deception is again shown in an article which we take from a New York Evening Post. The article referred to states:—

A German submarine, disguised as a sailing ship carrying three masts, was sighted by the British steamship Southerndown on April 4, when about 300 miles west of Lisbon, and for two hours the British freighter was chased, escaping capture or destruction through her superior speed. The submarine, the officers said, was recognized as an enemy craft when she approached within about one mile. What appeared to be a false superstructure of canvas surmounted by the masts was on her deck, and it was while a portion of this canvas was being cleared away to enable a deck gun to get into action that her true identity was disclosed, the glistening hull of the rounded deck being plainly seen through glasses. Full speed was crowded on the engines of the freighter, and for more than an hour the race was about even, then the steamer slowly drew away. For some reason unknown to the officers of the ship, the submarine did not fire on her.

Yesterday, when near the American coast, the officers added, the United States cruiser Birmingham came up, and on signal the Southerndown was stopped. An officer and an armed guard came on board from the American warship and established the identity of the Southerndown before she was allowed to proceed.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY notified that on and from TUESDAY June 5th several important alterations will be made in the Time Table.

New Timing of Express Trains.
DOWN a.m. p.m. p.m.
Leave Canton 7.25 12.25 4.10
UP

Leave K'loon 8.05 12.10 3.30
x Saturdays and Sundays only.
Important alterations have also been made in the local train service.

For further particulars see time tables, which may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,
WEN TER CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1917.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

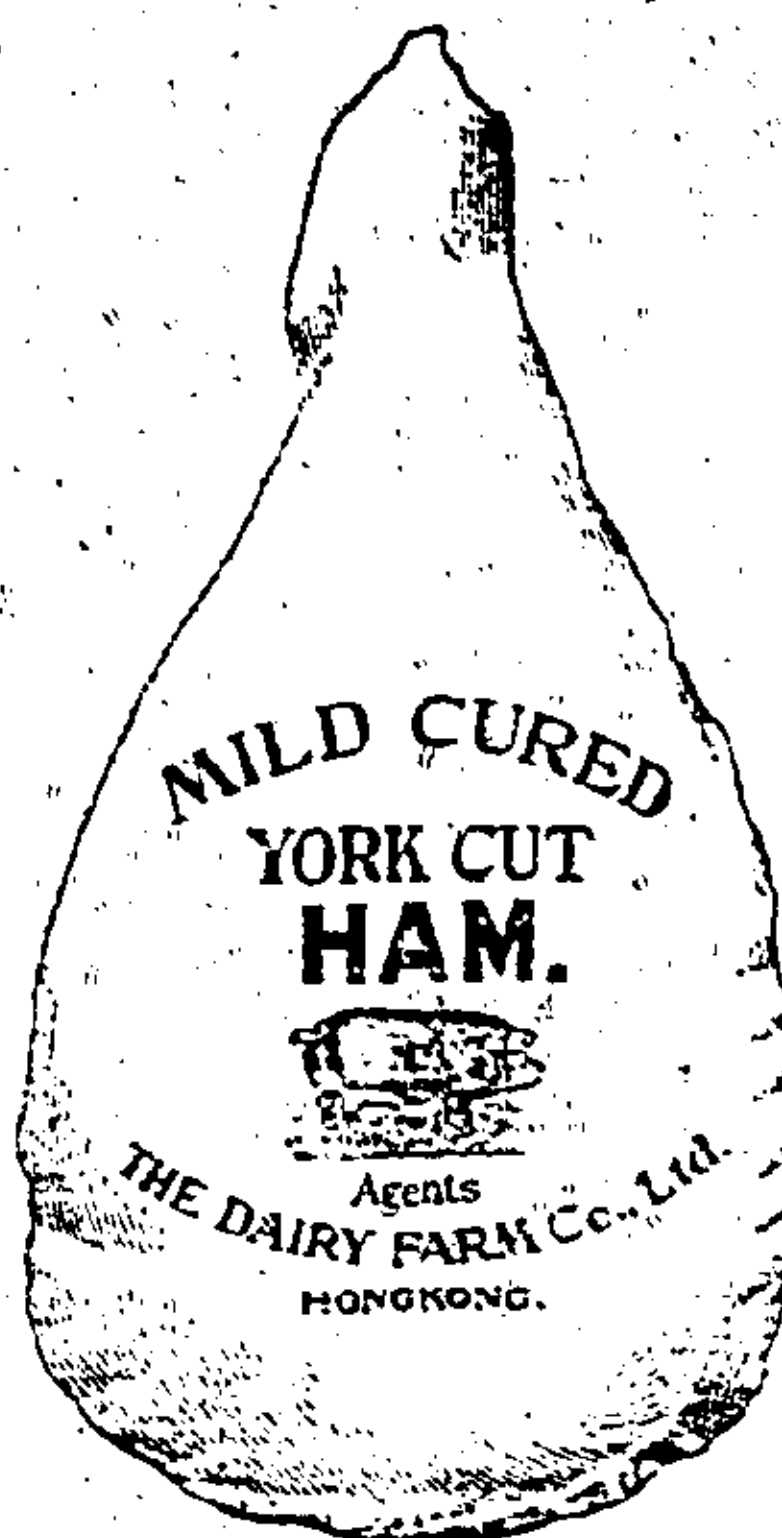
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1917.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1917.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1917.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY
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WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION



on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE
& SON.

16, Queen's Road Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

of ALL that the right title interest of one NG CHEUNG NIM of and to Two-seventeenths Shares or interest in the TUNG HING COMPANY

to be sold by Order of the Court by

PUBLIC AUCTION

in One Lot on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June, 1917,

at NOON, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert, Auctioneer

at his Sale Rooms, at No. 4 Duddell Street, Subject to the conditions of Sale.

The following are the particulars—

All that the interest of the said Ng Cheung Nim is believed to be two shares of \$800 each out of 17 shares of \$800 each of and in the Tung Hing Company of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong together with all unpaid dividends (if any) in respect of the said shares standing in the name of the said Ng Cheung Nim, but subject to the Articles of partnership of the said Tung Hing Company and also to the lien (if any) of the said Company. For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

MR. J. H. GARDINER, Vendor's Solicitor, 29, Queen's Road Central,

or Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, No. 4, Duddell Street

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—FOUR ROOMED FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon, Apply A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Alexandra Building or Kowloon Dispensary

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
81 Treadle Sewing Machines.
75 Boxes Tea.
7 Cases Cream Oat Meal.
8 do Cream Farina.
5 do Old Homestead.
9 do Yellow Meal.
9 do Cream Hominy.
1 Case F. R. Superlative.
5 Bundles Senna Leaves.
2 do Partridge Canes.
1 "Benz" Gas Lighting Set and Lamp.
Terms—Cash on del. very.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

SAKURA BEER



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WITH OR WITHOUT FANCY TOPS.

ALSO

SHIRTS, BELTS, SHOES,

SOFT COLLARS,

SUN HELMETS.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

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CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

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THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
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EMPERESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,025 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.**EMPERESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.**
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
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For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

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J. R. SMAY, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong. TELEPHONE 42.

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Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Kamamura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Numa T. 12,500	FRI, 8th June, at noon. WED, 30th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura T. 16,000	TUES, 5th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI Kobe and Yokohama.	Asahi Maru Capt. Kosaka T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 5th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	MON, 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 16th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,500	FRI, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Tolomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 7th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 9th June.
Kobe and Yokohama.		

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348. (27L100), return G\$437.50.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

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Anyo Maru 13,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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S.S. Tjisondari 11th June. S.S. Bintang 12th July.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail
NEWOWHANG	Hohow	2nd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	3rd June at d'light
SHANGHAI	Chenan	5th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shikang	7th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly:

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MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chihaya," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft; on "Taming" & "Tea."

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shan-tung," and "Shikang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong June 1, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilawong		8th June	14th June	KOBE
Tjitaroom		6th June	13th June	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		6th July	13th July	KOBE
Tjikini		6th July	12th July	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haihong... [J. W. Evans ...] TUES., 5th June, at noon.

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For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 2nd June at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipshing	Sun., 3rd June at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thur., 7th June at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 9th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 12th June at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Brisk Insurance Business.
Applications for marine insurance are pouring in for the steamers sailing for the fishery grounds in Kamchatka with the approach of the fishery season, says the "Manchuria Daily News." The Kamchatka route has been greatly improved of late from the business point of view of the insurance companies interested. It may be stated that the same route was once regarded as exceptionally risky. At all events, the rate for the new season is lower than the ante-bellum rate by about 20%. As ships prices have remarkably risen, the amounts of premiums to be paid by the owners are materially the same as before the fall of the rate. At any rate, the boom in the business will be kept up from June till September.

O. S. K. Bombay Service.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is at present running its Bombay service with seven 4,000 ton class steamers. But the reinforcement of tonnage being required on this line on account of the contract concluded with the Japan Raw Cotton Dealers' Union for transporting 300,000 bales of raw cotton, independently of the Triple Steamships Conference, the O. S. K. has tripartite chartered the M. B. K. s.s. Tenzan Maru (5,019 tons) for the service, as reported previously, and has also arranged to transfer its s.s. Kando Maru (6,027 tons) to the same service about the middle of next month on her return from South America. The Company is said to be fighting shy of chartering ships for this route as far as possible preferring to wait for the completion of its steamers now under construction at the Osaka Iron Works.—"Manchuria Daily News."

Norway's Shipping Losses.

The "Tidens Tem" reviewing the history of the German submarine campaign during 1915-17, more particularly as it has affected Norway during the past three months, emphasises the ruthlessness with which the campaign has been conducted and the tremendous increase in the losses inflicted upon Norwegian shipping. Ships in ballast and ships with cargoes of coal and coke destined for Norway; ships trading between neutral ports and even ships which have unwittingly entered the "danger zone" in ignorance of the fact that German submarines proclaimed that zone was defined, have all been sent to the bottom with pitiless relentlessness and in utter disregard of human lives, the loss of which is increasing daily. Up to date, Norway alone has lost 420 ships with a total of 600,000 tons. This record does not include a number of large steamers whose fate is unknown, but which have been missing for so long a time that their destruction, and the loss of the whole of their crews, may now be assumed. According to official statistics quoted by the journal named, Norway had on January 1, 1915, on her shipping register 2,137 steamships and 493 sailing ships, with an aggregate of 2,490,000 tons. Since that date the losses have amounted to about 20 per cent of the number and 25 per cent of the tonnage of the fleet. At the beginning of this year, notwithstanding the number of new ships launched, the fleet numbered 2,036 vessels (including 363 sailers). During the first three months of this year the fleet was reduced by 149 vessels, of 233,000 tons, destroyed by submarines or mines, the losses for each month being as follows: January, 44 vessels, of 67,000 tons; February, 41 vessels, of 63,000 tons; March, 64 vessels, of 100,000 tons. The opportunity for the replacement of the lost tonnage are extremely limited, as the Norwegian shipyards are not able to construct more than 30,000 tons yearly, while the fulfilment of the shipbuilding contracts on behalf of Norway in the United States was made extremely problematical by the imminence of the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany. The journal concludes that, if the destruction of tonnage is continued at the present rate the existence of the Norwegian commercial fleet will be seriously menaced.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 2nd JUNE, 1917.

30 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 3rd JUNE, 1917.

30 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wharf Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 3rd JUNE, 1917.

Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

1 depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
return from Macao at 5 p.m.
The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Attention of the public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
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1. Saloon, Single 43, Return 85.

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SAINAM 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons,
of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every
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now for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tyosondari	J.C.J.L.	11, June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12, June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuka M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J.L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	25, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Binang	J.C.J.L.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

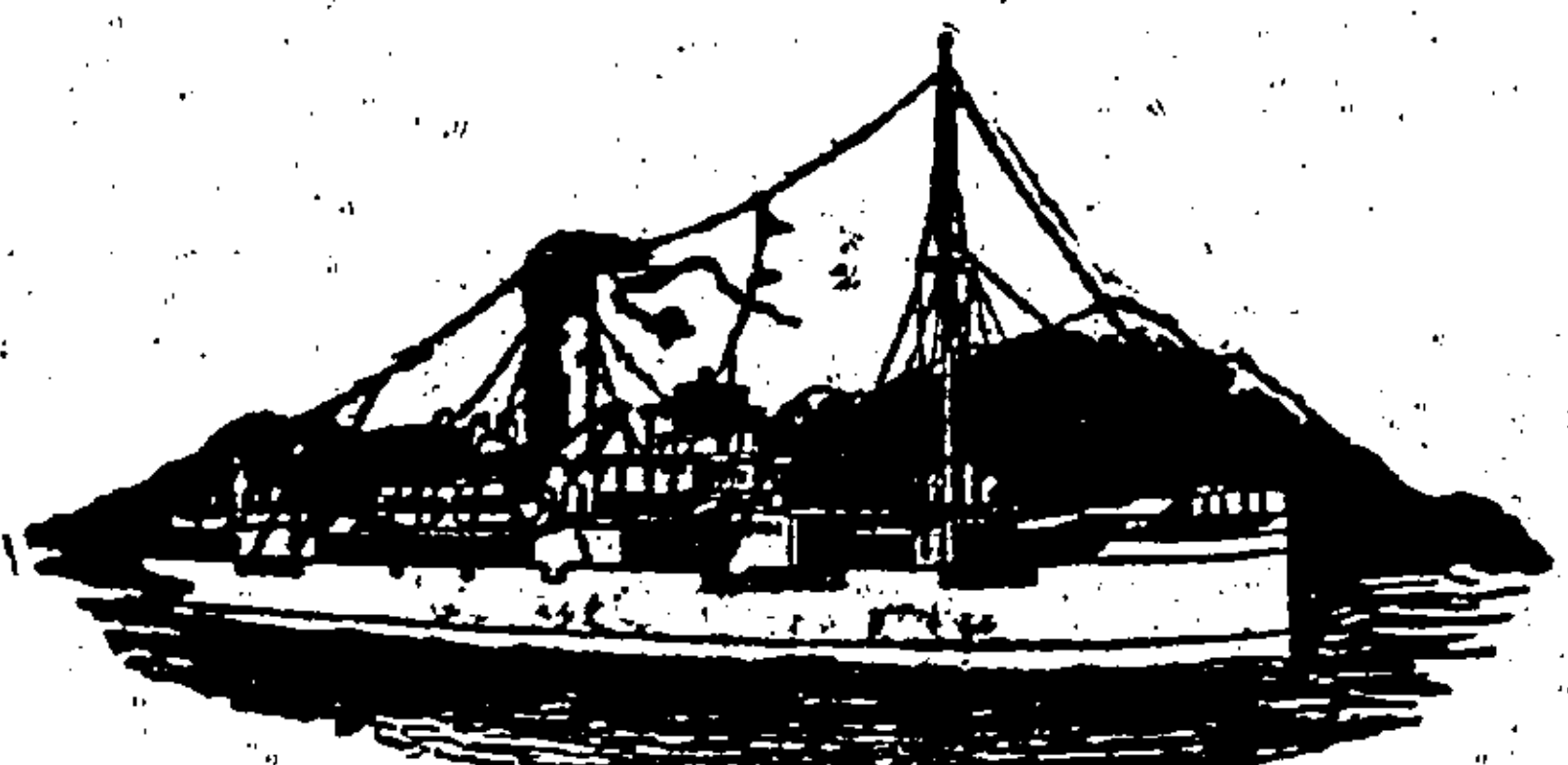
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	2, June
Newchwang	Ho-ho	B. & S.	2, June
Tientsin	Chih-ping	J. M. Co.	3, June
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	3, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	5, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Asahi M.	N. Y. K.	5, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	5, June
Shanghai	Chenai	B. & S.	5, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	7, June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	7, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	9, June
Manila	Loong-sang	J. M. Co.	9, June
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	12, June
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J.L.	13, June
Kobe	Tjitaroom	J.C.J.L.	14, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	16, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	18, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J.L.	12, July
Kobe	Tjibodas	J.C.J.L.	13, July

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MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s S.S.
CHINA sailed from San Francisco on
Thursday, May 17th, and may be expected
to arrive in Hongkong on or about June
15th, 1917.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on May 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

DECIMALS OF GALLONS.	
	1916.
Tyram	58.50
Tyram Byewash	53
Tyram Intermediate	509.43
Porkfulum	12.45
Wong-wei-chung	4.36
Tyram Low Level	NIL.

THE OPIUM CASE.

Application by the Crown
Refused.

The Full Court which sat on Wednesday afternoon to hear an application by the Hon. Attorney General, on behalf of the Crown, for a stay of the Civil proceedings which have been occupying the attention of the Paines Judge for some weeks past, was resumed this morning, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) and the Paines Judge (Mr. Justice Gomerai) occupying the Bench. The two defendants in the civil action—Si Hy-man and Ma Chee-lung—are being sued by the Official Receiver, as Liquidator of the compulsory wound up Ya Hing Company, for the value or return of 100 chests of opium, which it is alleged they have, but which rightly belong to the Company. On Wednesday, it transpired that the two defendants had been arrested by the Crown on a charge of conspiracy to steal these chests and it was sought to stay the civil proceedings until the newly-started criminal case had been decided. Mr. F. O. Jenkin also asked for a stay for a month, because the director securing the liquidator's costs was momentarily unable to increase the amount of security.

The Hon. Attorney General appeared for the Crown, Mr. F. C. Jenkin for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. O. G. Alabaster for the defendants. The Chief Justice indicated that the Court did not want to hear any further arguments against the Crown's application, because they had come to a decision. With regard to Mr. Jenkin's application for a month they thought that should be granted. This was a most important case and they felt strongly that a definite decision should be made.

Mr. Alabaster thought that it should be made definite that if a month were allowed, there should not be a further application for a stay.

Mr. Jenkin agreed that it should be made definite. The Chief Justice, addressing the Attorney General, said that they had considered the authorities on the point raised, and they could find nothing to say that the Court in this case would be justified in staying the civil proceedings. The Crown said that in the evidence a *prima facie* case for criminal proceedings had been disclosed and that, therefore, the civil proceedings should be stayed, but they could find nothing which would justify them in taking that course.

The Attorney General said that criminal proceedings should always be taken first and civil proceedings afterwards. Two cases could not go on together, and their Lordships could stay the civil.

The Chief Justice:—The plaintiffs in this case are making certain specific allegations and the defendants say that they are meeting them. Whether they will successfully or not remains to be seen. The Crown in the meantime examines the proceedings and say there is a *prima facie* case for criminal proceedings. But the defendants are already answering the allegations, and to stop the civil proceedings would not be right or just. We feel we are not justified in depriving the litigants of their rights in the civil case. My learned brother thinks it would be oppressive.

The Attorney General:—This is not a prosecution by the plaintiffs but by the Crown.

The Chief Justice:—I quite recognise that and appreciate that the Crown thinks there are sufficient grounds, but we can find nothing that would justify us. We recognise that the application is founded purely in the public interest.

There was some discussion on Mr. Jenkin's application for a month's adjournment, but eventually the Court decided to grant an adjournment for a month, as from last Thursday.

Mr. Potter asked that the criminal proceedings should go no further during the month's adjournment, or it would mean that the defendants would be spending money in the point of Chamber.

ENEMY SHIPS SEIZED.

Fourteen Austrian Vessels of
68,167 Tons Interned.

A recent New York telegram to a London contemporary says:—American marines, who have spent a busy week taking over the German ships in port have seized the Austrian vessels. They are not many or large, but, in all, the tonnage of the United States has been increased by 68,167 through the capture of relations with Austria. The fourteen vessels are all in Atlantic ports, and unless they have been damaged at the time the German ships were attacked by their crews they will be available for service at once.

In searching the interned Germans who came from the liners in this port about 2,000 letters, many unopened, were confiscated. Valuable information was gathered. It is supposed that the unopened mail came on the commercial submarine Deutschland or the U53 last October.

New York and other large cities are planning to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, (April 19) as a day for recruiting. Milwaukee, the "almost German" city, for the first time in its history, defeated the candidates for the school board endorsed by the German-American Alliance. As the German vote preponderates, it is apparent that many voters forsook their hyphen.

The national woman suffrage organisations have issued a statement declaring R. representative Jeanette Rankin, of Montana, who voted against war and collapsed, is not representative of the nation's women.

FAMINE IN DRUGS.

Big Rise in Prices.

The scarcity of some of the more popular drugs is becoming more and more acute, and prices continue to advance. Such common household remedies as salicylic acid, jalap, liquorice, magesia, rhubarb, valerian, Epsom salts have been steadily rising in price during the past week or so, and there are no signs that the advance is likely to receive a check in the near future. In some cases drugs stand at from 10 to 20 times the pre-war figure, other drugs are unobtainable; one of these is storax, an essential ingredient of Friar's Balsam. Atropine is worth nearly 4d. a grain.

Effervescing spring medicines are much dearer, since all the ingredients, such as citric acid, tartaric acid, bicarbonate of soda, and so on have advanced in price substantially. Even brimstone and treacle are at a premium, because sulphur has risen in price enormously, while everybody knows the value of treacle. It is also worthy of note that non-alcoholic drinks, especially those containing citric acid, lemon juice, and sugar, are more expensive.

Organ Recital Result.

The collection at the opening recital given by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., on the new organ at Union Church amounted to \$337.98, and this amount has been handed over to the Treasurer of the War Charities, to be transmitted to the Scottish Women's Hospital Fund.

Police Court defending themselves and then coming to the Supreme Court again and spending more money.

The Attorney General admitted that the two cases could not go on together, but intimated that the Crown did intend going on with the prosecution, as soon as possible.

Their Lordships stated that they would hear argument on the point of Chamber.

LONDON'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Costly Lunches at Hotels—for
Two 21. 8s. 6d.

"A Londoner," writing recently to the *Manchester Guardian* gave some interesting particulars regarding the extravagance that still persists in some of the London hotels. He says:—"London's extravagance in eating and drinking is, of course, as old as London is as a capital city. Of recent years there has been a tremendous increase in the number of people who spend extravagantly, and it is necessary to remember that they have increased in the same ratio as facilities for travelling. If every London resident was put on bread and water for a month a number of the best hotels could still go on without being disastrously affected. In ordinary times a vast part of luxurious living is paid for by people who are visiting London on pleasure or on business.

Speeches about deputations to London at town councils and other bodies awakened the prudent long ago to the cost of the fleshpots of London. Experts and witnesses up for important law business and the principals in law cases, merchants who are putting the final touch to big contracts or the thousands of men who come to London to receive appointments, and big commercial men from the country who have come to push some new enterprise—all these are spending each day a sum which would keep them for a week at home.

A point that people forget is the large number in London who are not spending their own money, and who do not scrutinise their expenditure as they do in their own city. Then there are the people on holiday from all over the world. In war-time the people on business and visitors from other parts of the world have greatly decreased, while the pleasure parties nowadays consist chiefly of young officers and their relatives, who, in the vast majority, belong to a quiet-living class of the community, but are anxious to celebrate the meeting in a notable way. The result is a great deal of extravagance which neither the young officers nor their people wish, but they feel that nothing less than the Great Babylon Hotel or the Turenne Restaurant will do. Any simplification of restaurant life would be a great relief to the givers and receivers of these little entertainments.

The question of hotel extravagance has two sides. A man may spend a great deal at dinner without consuming more food than his right, Restaurant and hotel extravagance is largely a matter of cocktails, wine, liqueurs, cigars, and coffee. So long as these luxuries are there to tempt people extravagance will continue. There are restaurants in London where the cost for the meal does not pay for the food, but the cost of other things has no such limitation. One almost smart restaurant charges 21. 3d. for a very excellent lunch, but the wine list includes no cheap wines, and any sort of liquor costs at least a shilling, while there are extras such as a slice of melon to begin with, or a dozen oysters. A considerable number of the lunchers pay 10s. a head. On the other hand, almost all at a fashionable restaurant eat more food than is good for them. The object of the cook is to keep the appetite unduly to the end of the meal. The waste is partly in employing people to produce small quantities of expensive food instead of doing other work of more national value, as well as in the consumption of more food than people require. In the Mid-Victorian days the common luncheon of nearly every City man, however successful, was a chop or steak, potatoes, and cheese. To-day a great many City men come west and lunch in the big hotels, either in the grill-room, where everything lies in wait to mount up on a la carte bill, or in the restaurant, where the lunch varies from 3s. 6d. to 5s. The easiest way to simplify the hotel meal would be to make the lunch the dinner, and to serve a luncheon of three courses.

It is a common complaint that one cannot get at night the same size of food as is available through the day. Hare d'oeuvres, which are mainly of imported material, might be done away with altogether, and the diners given their option of meat and fowl, but not both. A very great saving in food and service could be evolved if the a la carte system was done away with. People who eat mostly in restaurants want one another against the a la carte meal, saying that it always works out disastrously in the end. A man who wishes to do a friend or customer moderately well will usually mount up a bill for the two at a fashionable grill-room something like this—Cocktails 2s. 11d., oysters 5s. 3d., soup 1s. 6d., entrée 4s. 6d., sweet or savory 2s., claret 6s., liqueurs 2s. 6d., cigars 2s. 6d., tip 1s. 9d., cloak-room tip 6d.; total 28s. 6d. It will be seen that less than half is spent on food, but the result does not compare very well with the half-crown table d'hôte lunch. Then dinner at the expensive a la carte place, where people do themselves well, means or has meant champagne usually at 17s. a bottle, and the same two men, if they had dined instead of lunched, would probably have spent over 22 10s. The amount of competitive luncheon and dining where the one man wants to go a shade further in the return dinner is enormous. The only way that would bring economy into hotels' meals would be to have a standard meal which must not cost more than, say, 5s. That would abolish all the more expensive imported foods and the high price for oysters.

The biggest change in hotel life in recent years has been the coming of the hotel tea. It became very fashionable, and one by one the hotels began to cater for it and develop it apart from the hotel business. A very small proportion of the people who are taking tea at the fashionable hotels are residents there. When the mode began it had the advantage to most men of permitting them to smoke without going to a smoking-room. The smart tea-shops soon gave the same privilege, but could not offer the same space and expensive vistas and crowds. The price for tea in the big hotels is half-a-crown—one hotel goes as far as three shillings. For that sum you have the privilege of sitting in an immense lounge or hall, and in some cases even getting a view over the river or Hyde Park. You can see a good many much-talked-of people, chiefly women, and smart, difficult clothes correctly worn, and there is also a band. The meal consists of toasted mackarel, bread and butter, any sandwiches of many kinds, and French pastry. It is not economical for the visitor, but if it counts as a meal it may be an economy if the consumption of food is considered. Probably food to the value of sevenpence is on an average consumed by each tea-goer. Other hotels, less fashionable but excellent, used to have a round cheese of a shilling but the three-pence has since been added. Besides the food and the luxuries place and the band, there will be dancing down the centre pathway, usually by a Spanish or South American lady and her partner. Sometimes there are child dancers. The hotel tea at present is very popular.

As to supper, Mr. Pitt is said to be mainly responsible for teaching smart London how to sup. Before Mr. Pitt came it is said to have gone to bed supperless or with sandwiches ignominiously at home. Since then it struggles to eat five-penningsworth of food, smoke a cigarette, and drink a cup of coffee within half an hour. The war, however, has affected the supper more than any other meal. It would almost seem as though people took food because they wanted to drink. Supper-time is now no longer a brilliant and crowded time in hotels, and several of them find it hardly worth while continuing the meal. Possibly dark streets and the shortage of conveyances have had a good deal to do with it. It is one of London's big extravagances that is vanishing. Supper after the theatre often worked out more expensively than dinner, especially at the restaurants and hotels associated with the theatrical world. There is one restaurant in the Strand where supper for two usually left little change out of a five-pound note.

FRENCH SAILORMEN.

Afloat with the French Jack
Tar.

In view of the splendid service being rendered by French mariners both of the Navy and of the mercantile marine, the following article, contributed recently by Archibald Marshall to a London contemporary, (*The Daily News*) is particularly interesting, giving, as it does, intimate insight into the everyday life of the French "Jack Tar." "I was glad enough to accept," says the author, "an invitation from the French Navy officials to see something of what is going on in the Mediterranean. I like sailors, and the company of sailors, I think that the work they do has hardly been written about enough in this war considering the vast amount of ink that has been used in describing the splendid doings of the soldiers. Every drop of it has been deserved, but the sailors go their cheerful adventurous way with less notice in the details of their doings. They don't particularly want to be written about, for that is a tradition of sailors, with the possible exception of the Boche navy, and to please the Boche sailors you would have to hide a good deal. But there is nothing in the clean, courageous record of the French sailormen that makes us anything but proud of such Allies, who have been nurtured in the same traditions as our own."

I suppose one munition factory is much like another, and they have been described so often that I need not waste much space over the one at the dockyard in Toulon. It is one of the many instances of an almost incredible expansion that have taken place all over Europe during the last three years. It employs 11,000 hands, and two-thirds of them are women. They sit at long benches in room after room fashioning the more delicate parts of the shells which, if one looks at it philosophically, are the ultimate defence of much that makes life worth living to them. They begin at eighteen; and none of them are past middle age. They were cheerful enough, these dark-eyed, dark-haired women of the south, over their work, at which they can earn 5 francs a day by working ten hours at it. There is a canteen among the temporary buildings that have been erected here, where they go and attend to their babies. If women are employed in this way they must work double tides; for no one can do woman's true work in the world but herself.

It is the same of the overwhelming strength of the spirit of ordinary everyday life that must strike anyone who gains a glimpse of the stupendous activities carried on behind the scenes of war. It is especially to be felt in connection with naval activities. The submarine in which we made an experimental trip, half of our party making a sham attack upon the other instead, was devoted, as to almost every square foot, to the sheer machinery of death-dealing. She would go into action just as she was, and her officers and crew of thirty would do just the things that they did except that the torpedoes would actually have been launched and the shots fired would not have been blank. But there was room for the four outlookers in the tiny slips of cabins—just room and no more—and in them were all things necessary for their occupants to lead a life not devoted, every minute to the work of the ship. There were little shelves of books, and very good books; for the French naval officer is a man of wide tastes and pursuits, and the one who sailed himself with Verlaque on this particular submarine was also very well read in English literature, as I found not a few of them to be.

As there is not much room for spectators in a submarine, a good deal that goes on in a sham attack has to be taken on trust. It is more exciting and suggestive of the grim reality to be on the ship upon which the attack is made. The trained eyes of the men always on watch pick up the slender rod of the periscope a long distance off. When you have caught it, if you take your glasses off it for a moment it is difficult to find it again. But it comes towards you at a pace quite fast enough to give you a thrill, and there is not much time

THE ANZACS.

Fine Praise by Joffre.

Washington, April 29.—Marshall Joffre, of the French Mission to the United States, received seventy journalists to-day, and before making a statement to them, shook hands and gave brief greetings to individual members of the party.

To the representative of the Australian Press Association he said:

"Ah! the Australians! You have a great army. I have seen them at the West Front, where they are doing splendid work. I would like you to tell the Australian and New Zealand people what I think of the soldiers they have sent abroad. I know their work, their initiative, their bravery."

"They are fine boys! No soup trees bone garçons! Trees bone soldats!"

to prepare before the torpedo is launched. Then up she comes, with a swirl of water off her ugly whale's back, and out of her come the gunners; and then, if you have not got to work with your own firing beforehand there is not much chance for you.

It took us about three hours to motor to Saint-Raphael along that lovely sunny coast which before the war meant pleasure and health and holiday, but is now caught up in the war, so that however pleased you may be with a glimpse of the sun and the flowers, you can never forget it for long. Saint-Raphael itself was the first naval air station to be established on the Mediterranean, or indeed anywhere on the French coast, and has become a very important centre. The young men who have joined the French air service are trained there, which gives a character to the place, for the hotels are full of them, or of the officers connected with the station. But it is not only training that goes on there. The blue Mediterranean lies no longer "lulled by the coil of its crystalline streams." There is always a lurking menace beneath the bright surface. The bird men of the navy are always on the look-out for the fish men of the enemy ranging the depths of the sea. They can spot them in these translucent waters thirty yards under the water. They can keep out on patrol for five hours, wheeling and watching. They take up carrier pigeons, and if they find a submarine send back news to Saint-Raphael, from which presently comes a squadron well provided with bombs which burst at a given depth beneath the water. There is small hope of escape for the submarine when it is once located under fair conditions.

We were taken up one after the other for a twenty minutes' flight. Dressed in strange garments of leather and rubber as a protection against the cutting cold of a pace of ninety miles an hour, you insert yourself into a sort of jam-pot in the forepart of the hull and at first bump along over the waves, which feel as hard as the solid earth. Then up and up you go, to a thousand feet or more, the land lies map-like beneath you, and the sea is a sheet of blue glass with little specks upon it that are boats or the wings of resting hydroplanes. It was enough for my nerves to feel a thousand feet of space beneath me. But what of the youngsters all round me when I came down, who were prepared at any time to run the risk of being brought sidling down out of space to almost certain death? They are apt to say that airmen get too much notice in France. I think they deserve all the notice they get. They put their youthful courage to glorious tests.

We made friends with many of these fine French sailormen down on the Mediterranean, and liked them all. They are worthy brothers of our own large-hearted sailors, and it is pleasant to think that the comradeship between them is being cemented, let us hope for all time. They are working and fighting cleanly, as it is the nature of sailors to do—even some of the German sailors and airmen are more chivalrous than the rest of their fighting men—and through it all they are keeping the traditions of stoicism and courage and kindness which are the heritage of their long tradition of service.

WAR-TIME.

Things We may not Talk About.

What a number of subjects there are about which we are not supposed to speak, writes Sophie N. E. Langmaid in the *London Daily News*. We must not talk about ourselves, for then we are dubbed egotistical. We must not talk about our work (no matter how absorbingly interesting we may find it), for then we are talking "shop." We may not talk about other people, unless we have something nice to say about them (which, it is to be feared, is not very often the case), for then we are sure to be known as gossipers.

It is generally agreed that we must not talk about our ailments, for if we do, we may be certain that we are boring. It is also unquestionably bad from to talk about our servants—if we have any. Neither are we supposed (even if we wish) to talk about our religion. It is safest not to talk about the weather either, unless we wish it to be inferred that we have not another idea in our heads. We may not voice an opinion on the reason or the conduct of the war—in public.

What, then, can we or may we safely talk about? For there are few subjects left. We may certainly discuss the latest book; we may talk about the latest play; we may talk about the Government. That finds universal favour; for high or low, rich or poor, wise or simple, all are quite competent to criticise the Government. Evidently public men, or public bodies, are meant to be pulled to pieces. It is part of the price of public service. Nobody seems to mind such conversation, or to find it boring. In fact, some of us begin to wonder that anyone is found brave enough to enter such a hot and fierce arena at all. It must need an exceptionally thick skin.

Next to the Government, comes the one topic which has risen to a height undreamed of before the war. Art, music, scenery, travel, football, racing, have had to give way before the ever-increasing weight of this new subject; the great, important topic, which moves men as nothing else—the question of food and food prices.

The papers are full of it. Does not every group of householders discuss it? Are not Corporations and County Councils all concerned with it? At the theatres the latest jokes are turned upon it. We shall certainly find before very long that many volumes have been written on it. Poets will turn their attention to it. Politicians will work their constitutions on it. Parsons, no doubt, will preach on it. Many housewives' heads will, and do, ache over it; while the producers of all things edible will rub their hands and gloat over it. But one and all will talk about it, until we begin to wonder whether it would not be advisable to relegate this topic also to the category of those things which should not be discussed.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

A telegram from Amsterdam dated April 18, which appears in the *New York Evening Post* to head, sheds some light on recent statements as to the Germans not finding everything to their liking in Poland. The telegram says:—The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* complains that the Poles seem to be confusing the word autonomy with the word independence, and are wrongly claiming that independence was promised to them last November. The paper points out that Germany only held out the prospect of an autonomous kingdom in the closest union with the Central Powers, at that time. "This," it says, "was a promise of an alliance, not a promise of independence." It adds that the Poles themselves must possess military and political guarantees for their independence, and that they must possess a strong army and a strong navy, and that they must possess a strong fleet.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

1.—SELLERS, 2A.—SALEF, 3.—BUYERS 4.—NOMINAL

10-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	1916/7. Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
705	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845 Sept.	785 May	820 680	Int. Div. of £23/- at ex 2/11 - \$20.54 Fin. & Bonus, £2.13/- at ex 2/4 - \$2.12 making \$22.66 for 1916. Paid 26/2/17.
350	Marine Insurance, Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	59	427 1/2 Sept.	340 Jan.	426 350	Final of 47 making \$25. a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1916.
150	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	25	180 April	145 Jan.	180 150	Final Div. of 15% making 27 1/2 for year ending 30/6/16.
370	Union Ins. Stry of C'ton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	1005 1855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid 26/1/17.
ex 73 217	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,600	\$100	60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300 217	Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
146	Fire Insurance, China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163 Aug.	127 1/2 April	168 146	\$7 & \$3 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
327 1/2	Shanghai Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	60	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420 325	\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.
Shipping.								
182	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2 Dec.	28 1/2 Mar.	137 80	Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.
17.50	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2 May	19 Dec.	24 17 1/2	\$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 12/1/17.
107	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)	60,000	\$3	all	172 Dec.	62 1/2 Jan.	190 171	Final of 3/- on Prof. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex 2/4/17 Paid 10/5/17, making 6% on Prof. & 30% for Defrd. a/c 1916.
140	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	68 Oct.	54 Aug.	55 40	Interim of 2/- for 1916 (Coupon 27).
109 1/2	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	94 1/2 June	75 1/2 Jan.	112 1/2 86 1/2	\$1.50 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.
103	Refineries, China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2 Sept.	80 Jan.	146 100	\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
50	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P. 30	all			41 29 1/2	\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/3/17.
Mining.								
32.6	Faillan Mining Admin'tion, Reub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	all	35 1/2 April	30 1/2 Dec.	36 1/2 26 1/2	Interim Div. of 1/- year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).
26.5	Tromb Mines Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	4.40 Mar.	2.40 Jan.	3.35 1.70	1/- interim making 4/- for a/c 1916 paid 21/12/16.
33 1/2	Ural Caspian Ltd.	796,666	£1	all	25 1/2 Dec.	32 1/2 Mar.	42 1/2 27 1/2	Final of 4/- making 3/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916.
176	Docks, Harbours, Godowns, & H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	43 1/2 April	25 1/2 Jan.	38 1/2 25 1/2	Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
122	H.K. & W.D. Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82 Oct.	65 April	90 71	Final Div. \$2 1/2. Bonus \$2.00 making \$4.50 for year 31/12/16. Paid 27/3/17.
133	H'kong Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	t. 100	all	63 1/2 Sept.	49 July	92 1/2 59	Div. of \$1.50 for year ending 30.4.16. Paid 12/3/17.
173	H'kong & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	t. 100	all	100 Dec.	80 April	93 73	\$3 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
Land, Hotels and Buildings.								
100	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118 100	\$3 for 14 year ending 31.12.16 Paid 17/2/17.
95	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114 Jan.	103 1/2 Dec.	105 1/2 91	Final Div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
66.30	H'breys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2 Jan.	6 July	7.10 6.25	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
33	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38 33	\$3 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
80	Shanghai Lands.	7,000	t. 50	all	17 Mar.	107 Dec.	107 80	Final Div. of 6% making 12% for 1916. Paid 15/3/17.
475	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	all	68 1/2 Mar.	77 Dec.	90 69	Final Div. of \$1.25 making \$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
499	H'kong Central Estates, Cotton Mills.	14,000	\$100	all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103 93	\$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 29/1/17.
1350	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	2,000	t. 50	all	160 July	137 Jan.	167 130	Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16.
144	Kung Yik	7,000	t. 10	all	16 1/2 July	13 Feb.	16 1/2 11 1/2	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15.
70	Laou Kung Mow	2,000	t. 100	all	90 1/2 Sept.	72 Jan.	81 63	Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14.
121	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	t. 50	all	60 May	77 Jan.	125 81	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16.
570	Yangtze Pulp	175,000	t. 5	all	6 1/2 Oct.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2 4 1/2	7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915.
Miscellaneous.								
47	China Forney Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11 1/2 Apr.	9 1/2 May	10.35 7.00	60 cents for 1916.
45.50	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65 Mar.	4.95 Oct.	4.90 4.30	6% for year ending 28.2.06.
48	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	\$10	all	7 1/2 Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10 8	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
423	Airy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	7 1/2	all	25 Jan.	29 Dec.	41 23	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.
47.70	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	t. 7.50	all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	12.10 7.60	80 cts. for 1916. 27/3/17.
449	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$70	all	45 Oct.	36 1/2 Feb.	55 43	\$3 for year 28/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
151	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190 151	Fin. Div. \$9 making \$11 for year 1916. 29/3/17.
228	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2 Dec.	25 Jan.	41 28	Final Div. \$1. Bonus \$1. making \$2 for 1916. Paid 10/3/17.
16.50	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.50 5 1/4	Int. Div. 7% at 2/11 - 16.7 Fin. "23" 2/4 - 48. making 64.7 cts. for 1916. Paid 25/4/17.
117	Langkats	250,000	t. 10	all	43 1/2 May	35 Mar.	40 1/2 16 1/2	Tls. 1, for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.
49.10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Mar.	9.30 June	10.25 9.10	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 26/5/17.
40	Do (New)	10,000	\$10	all	1.00 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	1.00 60 cts.	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
34.40	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25 Jan.	3 June	3.80 3.40	70 cts. for 1916 Paid 29/5/17.
113	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17 13	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14.
46	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70 6	\$2 for 1916.
16.50	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6.90 Aug.	6 Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2	NIL.
29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28 28	
10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all			10 9 1/2	

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address. Broker.

CORRECTED TO 1900, JUNE 1, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Measrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated Friday, 1st of June, 1917, state:—Our last report was dated the 25th of May, since when the May Settlement has been satisfactorily negotiated, and the market is steadier. There has been a dearth of business all the week, rates in some cases having declined, but at the close a slightly better demand has set in. The Shanghai market is practically unchanged. Ewo has been sold at Tls. 160, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 121 and Kungyiks at Tls. 121, whilst Shanghai Docks have changed hands at Tls. 93, but are on offer at that now. Langkats have buyers at Tls. 17. Plantations have no change to report in quotations from Singapore.

BANKS.—A few small sales at 705 have to be recorded.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—This section has again been without business, and quotations are the same as last week, viz: Canton at \$145 and Hongkong at \$150 all nominal. Cansons are offered at \$250. There are small buyers of Canton at \$145 and Hongkong at \$150.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have slightly improved to a buying quotation of \$82 after sales at \$81 and \$82. Deferred Indos have been all the week at \$107. A few shares were done for the Settlement at \$100, but at the close the market is firmer with buyers at \$107 for cash, and \$110 for August. Shell Transports are nominal at 109, "Star" Ferries have buyers at \$28, or the dividend paid on the 26th of May. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have again been placed at \$17.50.

REFINERIES.—Owing principally to Settlement influences China Sugars dropped to \$104. Malabons were done at \$80, and close nominal at this rate.

OILS & MINING.—We have no business to report under this heading. Railways are wanted at \$2/6 x d. Langkats have buyers at Tls. 17, whilst Rangs and Trochis are nominal at \$2.65 and 27/6 respectively.

DOCKS & WHARVES.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were placed during the week at \$120 and \$120, but close with buyers offering \$122. Kowloon Wharves have dropped three points to a selling quotation of \$77 after a 1/2 at \$78. Shan-hu Docks are nominal at Tls. 93.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Hotels are still wanted at \$100, and Humphreys' Estate have buyers at \$8.30, as also have West Point at \$75. Central Estates at \$99. Hongkong Lands at \$95 (after a 1/2 at this) and Kowloon Lands at \$33 are all nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cement was done for the Settlement at \$7.60 and \$7.70, and now have buyers at the latter rate. China Borneo have been sold at the reduced rate of \$7 ex. the dividend of 60 Cents, and more shares are wanted at this.

Low Level Tramways after sales at \$6 1/2 are wanted at \$6.40. Electric have been sold at \$49 and still have buyers at this. Dairy Farms at \$23 and Union Waterboats at \$13, ex the return of capital \$3 paid on the 29th ultimo, are both nominal. Watsons are in demand at \$8 ex the dividend of 70 Cents. China Lights are nominal at \$4.50 as also are China Providents at \$8.00 and Peak Tramways (Old) at \$9.10 ex the dividend of 70 Cents paid on the 29th ultimo. Powells have sellers at \$3.40. Ewoes are wanted at \$27 with no sellers under \$28.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—28th June (Thursday), 27th July (Friday), 29th August (Wednesday) and 27th September (Thursday).

EXCHANGE.—The Bank's 3 1/2% buying rate on Shanghai is 87 1/2. T. T. on London is 2 1/4 and on Singapore is 102.

NOTICES.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

For the cure of all ailments of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, flatulence, acidity, constipation, and all other disorders of the digestive system. These pills are made of pure steel and are the only ones of their kind in the world.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

For the cure of all ailments of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, flatulence, acidity, constipation, and all other disorders of the digestive system. These pills are made of pure steel and are the only ones of their kind in the world.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

For the Peak Tramway Co. Limited.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 25th May, 1917.

SELLING.		4 mls. Marks		Nom.	
T/T Demand	2/4 1/2	4 mls. Marks	337 1/2	4 mls. Marks	337 1/2
30 d/s	2/4 1/2	6 mls. Marks	343 1/2	6 mls. Marks	343 1/2
60 d/s	2/5	Demand, Germany	114	Demand, Germany	114
4 m/s	2/5 1/2	Demand, New York	77 1/2	Demand, New York	77 1/2
T/T Shanghai	102	T/T Bombay	102	T/T Bombay	102
T/T Singapore	102	Demand, Bombay	Nom.	Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Japan	111 1/2	T/T Calcutta	Nom.	T/T Calcutta	Nom.
T/T India	Nom.	Demand, Calcutta	Nom.	Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.	Demand, Manila	114	Demand, Manila	114
T/T San Francisco	57	Demand, Singapore	102	Demand, Singapore	102
co & New York	57	On Haiphong	34 1/2	On Haiphong	34 1/2
T/T Java	138	On Saigon	34 1/2	On Saigon	34 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.	On Bangkok	64 1/2	On Bangkok	64 1/2
T/T Franco	325 1/2	Sovereign	8 1/2	Sovereign	8 1/2
Demand, Paris	326	Gold Leaf, per oz.	43.30	Gold Leaf, per oz.	43.30
		Bar Silver, per oz.	58	Bar Silver, per oz.	58

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese... 20 cts. piece... 7 1/2%
Hongkong 20 cts. piece... 6 1/2%
Hongkong 10 cts. piece... 6 1/2%

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 55, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. \$5,500,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. \$1,010,000

U.S. \$7,510,000

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, HONGKONG, KOWLOON, MANILA, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the services of the branches of that institution in Cuba, South America, and elsewhere.

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted at the rate of 1 per cent. on current accounts opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

General Banking and Business Transacted.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (1/2 Paid up) - France 45,000,000

President: André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES in BEIJING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKEES.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up - \$1,250,000)

Largest and most successful of its kind in the Orient.

Borrowing on Mortgage of Chinese Property.

Lending on Mortgage of Chinese Property.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

BANKS.

There's a Difference
BETWEEN
"GOLD BAND"
AND OTHER
CIGARETTES.



Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.

*Westminster
Tobacco Co. Ltd.
London*

KAISER'S PROMISE.

The Response to the Demand for Electoral Reform.

In view of the German Emperor's declaration at Aachen, published to day in our telegraphic news, the Kaiser's more balanced response in reply to the demand for Prussian Electoral Reform is of special interest. At the time it was made it will be remembered that it was briefly referred to by us in our Reuter's Agency Service.

In the article referred to we learn that the Kaiser's "Estate Message" to Bethmann-Hollweg is treated by the Berlin Press, as of the highest importance, and the only paper which expresses dissatisfaction is the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which finds little consolation in the fact that the execution of the reform proposal is postponed until after the war as it believes that the Chancellor will not halt now on the path of the complete democratisation of Prussia and Germany.

The *Lehmanns-Zeitung* believes the message will have a useful effect abroad, and adds: "None can interfere in our affairs so long as we have a strong, self-conscious monarch, who finds the right way at the right time."

The *Vossische Zeitung* says the message must be regarded as an act of State by the Crown which also binds the Kaiser's successors. Vorwärts leads its article "Prussia's Resurrection" and believes the Kaiser's proclamation cannot sink back into nothing, considering its solemn seriousness, the time at which it was made, and the inner spirit which it breathes.

Herr Theodore Wolf, in the "Berliner Tageblatt," displays no excessive enthusiasm at the Kaiser's message, which, he points out, does not announce whether the promised reform will mean equal suffrage or plural voting. He adds: "The reform of the Prussian suffrage is only one of the tasks to be solved. An urgent necessity is to re-organise the forms under which the German Empire is governed. It is a mistake to believe that we can permanently do without a Parliamentary regime which makes the Government dependent on the confidence both of Crown and people."

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MALCOLM WATSON, having retired from our business, his interest and responsibility ceased as from 31st December 1916. Mr. JOHN DUFLOU HUTCHISON and Mr. THOMAS ERNEST PEARCE will continue to carry on the business in Hongkong. JOHN D. HUTCHISON & CO. Hongkong, 28th May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m. On the premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon. 100 Tons (or more) Pig Iron. On view from Tuesday, the 5th inst.

Samples can now be seen at the undersigned's Office. Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture. On view from Wednesday, 6th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Offices as Rural Building Lot No. 19. The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created thereby by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1898. The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Griit, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER LAGER BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undenominated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received from London that the mails despatched from Hongkong via Siberia to London on March 13th 1917 and to London Forward on March 15th and 16th 1917 are presumed lost.

Monday, June 4, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheong Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m. Shaukeik, Shatin and Shengshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Antai, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macau.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macau.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shaukeik.—Week days, 12 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukau.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Macau.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shaukeik.—Week days, 12 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukau.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 1st at 12.40—The Japanese returns are looking, and these from the Philippines are incomplete. Pressure has increased considerably over Shantung and slightly over S. Manchuria and the Philippines; slight decreases are general elsewhere. The northern depression has moved eastwards to N. Japan; other low pressure areas are situated over Indo-China and the Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inch. Total since January 1st, 18.43 inches. Against an average of 33.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Hongkong to Gap Rock.		29.65	47.	u	6 or	
Formosa Channel.		29.65	60	76	ane	20
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.		29.70	70	98	ane	10
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.		29.70	70	98	ane	10

China Coast Meteorological Register.

June 1, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vietnam	6a	29.65	47.	u	6 or	
Namur	5a	29.65	47.	u	6 or	
Hakodate		29.65	47.	u	6 or	
Tokio		29.65	47.	u	6 or	
Kobe		29.65	47.	u	6 or	
Nagasaki		29.65	47.	u	6 or	
Yokohama		29.65	47.	u	6 or	
Osaka		29.65	47.	u	6 or	
Kyushu		29.65	47.	u	6 or	
Shanghai		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Amoy		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Swatow		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Taihou		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Taipei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Tientsin		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Peking		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Harbin		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Manchuria		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Inner Mongolia		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Outer Mongolia		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Altai		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Thibet		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Yunnan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Szechuan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Hubei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Henan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shansi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shaanxi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shensi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shanxi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Hebei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Heilongjiang		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Jilin		29.70	70	98	ane	10
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Gansu		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Sichuan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Yunnan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Szechuan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Hubei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Henan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shansi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shaanxi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shensi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shanxi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Hebei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Heilongjiang		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Jilin		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Qinghai		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Ningxia		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Gansu		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Sichuan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Yunnan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Szechuan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Hubei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Henan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shansi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shaanxi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shensi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shanxi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Hebei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Heilongjiang		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Jilin		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Qinghai		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Ningxia		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Gansu		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Sichuan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Yunnan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Szechuan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Hubei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Henan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shansi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shaanxi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shensi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shanxi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Hebei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Heilongjiang		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Jilin		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Qinghai		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Ningxia		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Gansu		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Sichuan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Yunnan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Szechuan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Hubei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Henan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shansi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shaanxi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shensi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shanxi		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Hebei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Heilongjiang		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Jilin		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Qinghai		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Ningxia		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Gansu		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Sichuan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Yunnan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Szechuan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Hubei		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Henan		29.70	70	98	ane	10
Shansi		29.70				